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WHEAT Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wheat: Supply, distribution and prices, total and by class
July-June average 1965-69 and annual 1972-75 1/

Item and Year	Average 1965-69	1972/73	1973/74 preliminary	1974/75 projected	1975/76 projected
			Million bushels		
Beginning carryover	626	863	3/439	249	244-294
Production	1,426	1,545	1,711	1,781	
Imports 2/	2	1	4	2	
Total supply	2,054	2,409	2,154	2,032	
Food 4/	515	528	528	530-530	
Seed	66	67	83	83-83	
Feed (residual) 5/	128	189	145	75-125	
On farms where grown	(46)	(47)	(28)		
Domestic disappearance	709	784	756	688-738	
Exports 2/	705	1,186	1,149	1,100-1,000	
Total disappearance	1,414	1,970	1,905	1,788-1,738	
Ending carryover	640	439	249	244-294	
Privately owned--"Free"	(194)	(227)	(230)		
			Dollars per bushel		
Price Support					
National average loan rate	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.37	
Average certificate payment	.54	.47	.21		
Season Average Price Received					
By non-participants	1.37	1.76	4.00		
By program participants	1.91	2.23	4.21		

	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring 6/	Durum 6/	White 6/
			Million bushels		
Average 1965-69					
Beginning carryover	358	19	180	43	26
Production	728	214	207	82	195
Total supply	1,086	233	389	125	221
Domestic disappearance	329	149	123	41	67
Exports 2/	391	63	89	38	124
Total disappearance	720	212	212	79	191
1972/73					
Beginning carryover	471	18	275	69	30
Production	761	226	276	73	209
Total supply	1,232	244	552	142	239
Domestic disappearance	326	168	181	40	69
Exports 2/	704	68	198	65	151
Total disappearance	1,030	236	379	105	220
1973/74					
Beginning carryover	202	8	173	37	19
Production	959	157	331	85	179
Total supply	1,161	165	506	123	199
Domestic disappearance	302	133	210	51	60
Exports 2/	732	25	228	42	122
Total disappearance	1,034	158	438	93	182
1974/75					
Beginning carryover	127	7	68	30	17
Production	880	289	284	78	250
Total supply	1,007	296	353	109	267
Domestic disappearance	272	166	169	44	62
Exports 2/	570	115	140	40	185
Total disappearance	842	281	309	84	247
Carryover	165	15	44	25	20

1/ Data by class, except production, are approximations. Projected disappearance figures should be regarded as midpoint of estimated ranges. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products in terms of wheat. 3/ Excludes grain in transit, the volume of which was abnormally large as of the survey date. 4/ Used for food in the United States, U.S. territories, and by the military at home and abroad. 5/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits and beer. 6/ Total supply includes imports.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

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Approved by
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SUMMARY

What once appeared to be a huge 1974/75 wheat crop in the making has turned out to be a record harvest of only modest proportions. The current production estimate of 1,781 million bushels is 4% above last year's record crop, but well below earlier expectations. A 19% increase in harvested acreage was countered by sharply lower yields of 27.8 bushels per acre, primarily the result of unfavorable weather and disease.

Despite the record harvest, total wheat supplies will be 6% less than a year ago since carryin stocks of 249 million bushels were the smallest in more than 25 years.

First quarter (July-September) disappearance was off the pace of a year ago. Lagging export shipments, a moderately lower mill grind, and sharply reduced feeding were the reasons. However, demand for the remainder of the year is expected to be strong. A broadly based surge in export bookings during October lifted cumulative exports plus outstanding sales for the year to over 800 million bushels. The outlook for 1974/75 is for another billion bushel export year, perhaps more. Domestic mill grind is expected to recover from the low first quarter pace and could total 530 million bushels for the whole year. Price relationships and prospective low livestock and poultry output are expected to keep wheat feeding well below the level of recent years. Tight feed grain supplies combined with low quality wheat could result in additional feeding during the remaining 3 quarters, pushing total 1974/75 feed use to around 100 million bushels. These demand projections would cause ending stocks to remain about unchanged from the low level of last July 1.

Wheat prices have firmed since July after recovering from last spring's sharp decline. Farm prices by mid-October had risen to $4.85 per bushel, 20% above the July level. Worsening crop situations in major exporting countries and slow-paced marketings by U.S. farmers have been the primary reasons for recent strength in prices. With heavy exports expected the remainder of the season, wheat prices are expected to continue strong for the balance of the 1974/75 crop year.

Hard Red Winter (HRW): Stress from disease and weather limited the U.S. HRW wheat crop to 880 million bushels, 8% below last year's record level. Sharply lower feeding is expected as wheat prices remain

well above those of the major feed grains and with substantially smaller numbers of cattle and hogs on feed. An increase in 1974/75 mill grind of HRW is expected now that HRS wheat has regained its usual price premium over HRW. Prospects for exports of HRW are good, perhaps as much as 600 million bushels.

Hard Red Spring (HRS): With production down sharply from earlier estimates, total HRS supplies of 353 million bushels are about a third less than last year. Quality of the 1974 crop has also apparently suffered. Exports may total around 140 million bushels, down about 40% from last year, but still enough to draw ending stocks to their lowest level in over a quarter century. The scarcity of protein wheats is reflected in the November prices of HRS wheats at Minneapolis, all of which are a minimum of a dollar a bushel over last year's high levels. The high proteins are commanding an additional 20 to 30 cents there.

Soft Red Winter (SRW): Supplies of SRW wheat are up sharply this year, but a much larger portion than normal is grading garlicky because of an exceptionally wet spring. Test weights and protein content are also reported lower in many areas. Heavy early season exports should push total sales for the year to around 115 million bushels, leaving 180 million bushels for domestic use and carryover. Subtracting domestic requirements for milling and seed use for the 1975 crop would leave about 60 million bushels of questionable quality for either feeding or carryover. Prices have strengthened, attesting to the tightening situation.

Durum: With yields held to their lowest levels since 1970, this year's durum crop fell 8% short of the 1973 harvest. Orderly marketings by farmers have generally held prices firm, mostly in a $6-7 range. Some damage similar to that in HRS wheat is showing up in durum. Color problems in semolina are also evident. As a result, domestic use is falling behind last year's brisk pace. Export bookings are currently less than 25 million bushels, but sales could pick up to near the 1973 level by year's end. If so, stocks would remain unchanged at about 25 million bushels.

White: Spared the worst of 1974's horrendous weather, producers were able to harvest 250 million bushels of white wheat, 40% more than in 1973. Most of the production occurred in the Pacific Northwest and no unusual quality problems are evident yet. Most of the 35 million bushels of Eastern white crop will go into domestic milling. As usual, most of the white wheat crop in the West is expected to move into export, perhaps close to 200 million bushels. Stocks next July 1 are expected to be unchanged at about 20 million bushels. As with the other classes, prices for white wheat at Portland have strenghtened since harvesttime, rising above $5 per bushel.

World wheat supplies are expected to dwindle due to a production decline in 1974/75. World wheat production is currently estimated at 352 million metric tons, down 4% from, but second only to the record 1973 harvest. The larger U.S. wheat crop will be offset by declines primarily in Canada, Australia, and the USSR. Argentina's output may be down also, but only slightly. World trade is expected to be up moderately, as major exporting countries attempt to satisfy import demand. Production problems in several major importing countries will help to maintain the brisk pace in world trade. India, the Middle East, Western Europe, and PRC are all expected to require substantial imports of wheat and other grains.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 9-12, 1974

"U.S. Agriculture in the World Economy" is the theme for the 1975 National Outlook Conference to be held this December 9-12 at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

The conference, sponsored by the Economic Research Service and Extension Service will feature presentations and panel discussions. Particular attention will be given to the outlook for agriculture and the general economy in 1975. Sessions on the 1975 outlook for major commodities, foreign trade, and rural family living will comprise an important part of the conference. The Wheat and Rice outlook session is scheduled for Thursday morning, December 12.

1974/75 Supplies Fall; Demand Rises

Prospects for 1974/75 U.S. wheat supplies have fallen considerably from initial projections. At the same time, prospects for the world wheat crop have also been pared, increasing the import demand for U.S. wheat.

Many factors have combined to cut U.S. crop prospects since the optimistic projection of 2.2 billion bushels was made last spring. The current estimate of 1,781 million bushels is still 4% above last year's record, but comes from a harvested acreage 19% larger. Yields plummented to 27.8 bushels per acre, down 13% from last year and the lowest since 1968. No major wheat area had a bragging-size yield. Some parts of the soft wheat areas of the East and the Pacific Northwest escaped the extreme weather conditions. But many States in the Great Plains saw wheat yields drop to their lowest level in years.

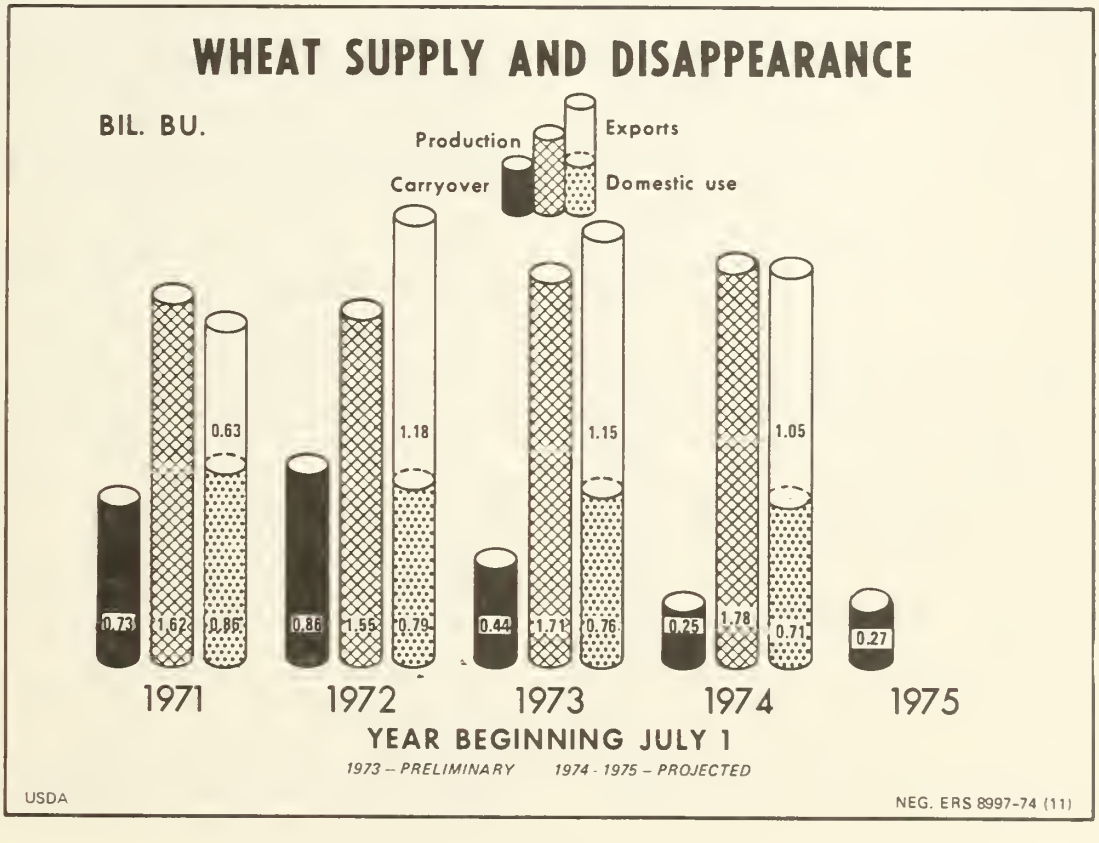
July 1 stocks at 249 million bushels were the smallest since 1948. So despite a record 1974 crop, wheat supplies at 2,032 million bushels will be tight.

Early-Season Demand Falters; May Strengthen Later

The July-September disappearance of wheat was well below last year's frantic pace. Food use during July-September 1974 at 132 million bushels lagged behind a year ago's pace. Food use actually slowed during the last quarter of the 1973/74 crop year, averaging about 7% below the year-earlier level. During the past 2 quarters both consumers and the milling and baking industry apparently were working down inventories that had accumulated last winter and spring. If this is true, mill grind for the rest of 1974/75 may recover to more normal levels. (see table 2).

Feed use of wheat during July-September illustrated economics at work. Feed grain prices were high but wheat prices were higher. Table 5 shows the prices of wheat and competing feed grains for 5 selected regions. Wheat has been trading at a premium over the principal competing feed grain in all areas. Sharp reductions in the number of cattle on feed and substantial premiums for wheat over grain sorghum virtually shut off wheat feeding in the feedlots of the Great Plains.

Apparently rumors of heavy feeding of garlicky SRW in the East were exaggerated. A much larger than normal percentage of the SRW crop graded garlicky this year and substantial quality discounts were common. However, it now appears that instead of being fed, much of this wheat may have been cleaned and stored for sale later. Because of these conditions, only 52 million



bushels of wheat were fed during July-September, the smallest first quarter volume since the mid-1960's.

First quarter developments this year are in sharp contrast to a year ago. Importing countries earlier this year, were not aggressive buyers. Exports during July-September were more than 30% below last year's 396 million bushels. Total prospective sales (exports plus outstanding sales) as of October 1, 1974 also were well behind last year's pace. This may have been a reaction to high world wheat prices, less concern about the adequacy of the world's wheat supply, or in some cases, countries working off supplies accumulated last year.

Item	July-September	
	1973	1974
	Million bushels	*Million bushels*
July 1 stocks	438.5	249.0
Production	1,711.4	1,780.6
Imports	.3	.9
Total supply	2,150.2	2,030.5
Exports	396.2	269.4
Food	133.6	132.0
Seed	30.2	30.2
Feed	133.1	52.5
Total disappearance	693.1	484.1
October 1 stocks	1,457.1	1,546.4

The slower rate of disappearance during the first quarter lifted October 1 stocks 6% from the 1973 level of 1,457 million bushels. Off-farm stocks rose 5%, while farm holdings at 664 million bushels were 8% larger.

More important than the absolute stock level is the prospective demand for these stocks during the October-June period. We have already suggested that food use may return to a more normal level after a low first quarter. If this happens, close to 400 million bushels would be consumed during the October-June period, bringing the total for the year up to 530 million bushels.

The price outlook for wheat and feed grains and prospective poorer livestock and poultry outlook would indicate no surge in wheat feeding during the remainder of the year. Over the years more than 50% of the wheat used for feed has been consumed in the first quarter. There still appear to be fairly large supplies of low quality wheat in the Eastern United States. Some of this could eventually be fed. As feed grain supplies tighten later in the year some temporary situations may occur where wheat would be fed regardless of price. These factors could result in wheat feeding during the last 3 quarters approaching the July-September level and pushing total usage for the year up to 100 million bushels. This would still be the lowest annual feed use in 7 years.

It now appears that export demand during the last 9 months of the crop year will be exceeded only by the rush to ship which occurred during the same period in 1972/73. That was when the bulk of the huge USSR wheat sale moved after November. This year the demand appears to be building from other destinations. Total export prospects (shipments plus outstanding sales) expanded sharply during October. As of October 1, indicators pointed to total sales of around 660 million bushels. By November 1 they were flashing out signs of over 800 million. Shipments for the year are expected to reach a billion bushels, possibly rising to 1.1 billion. A continued decline in the quantity of wheat available for either export or carryover in our major export competitors plus increased needs from importers has been behind the escalating U.S. export prospects. The world's demand for wheat appears to be holding up well despite strong prices, so the primary restraint on our exports may be availability.

If total demand during October-June does come up to these projections, close to 1.3 billion bushels of the October 1 stocks of 1.55 billion bushels would be consumed. This would result in year-ending stocks virtually unchanged from the very low volume of 249 million bushels last July 1.

Wheat Prices Continue High

If contrasted with a year ago when wheat prices jumped by over $2.00 per bushel, movements during July-September 1974 could only be described as dull. Prices of old crop wheat dropped sharply last spring as disappearance fell short of expectations and a huge 1974 crop seemed likely. But after weather adversities, concern about new crop supplies of both wheat and feed grains resulted in new crop wheat quotes strengthening to around $4 a bushel in July. Prices continued to edge up seasonally in August and September as the quantity of wheat sold by farmers about balanced disappearance. However, the continued deterioration in world grain prospects in October boosted world import requirements, giving a kick to wheat prices. By mid-October, farm prices averaged $4.85 per bushel.

Wheat: Prices received by farmers

Month	1972	1973	1974
	Dol. per bu.	*Dol. per bu.*	*Dol. per bu.*
May	1.38	2.15	3.52
June	1.33	2.43	3.57
July	1.32	2.47	4.04
August	1.51	4.45	4.24
September	1.73	4.62	4.32
October	1.89	4.22	4.85

Wheat prices are expected to continue strong for the balance of the 1974/75 crop year and could average some 25 to 30 cents above last year's $4.00 per bushel, but the final outcome and the pattern during the remainder of the season hinges on a number of factors.

1. Conditions and prospects for the 1975 wheat

crop, particularly winter wheat (see discussion on page 11).

2. Export shipments. Unlike last year, USDA's export estimates have been running well above indicated sales, but export bookings have been rising rapidly in recent weeks. World conditions do point to significantly larger U.S. exports than earlier anticipated. However, the recently established voluntary reporting program will provide a safeguard against any sudden surge in export demand which would unduly disrupt the U.S. market.[1]
3. The pace of shipments. The delay in export orders and shipments will cause much heavier market activity both in covering future sales and purchasing cash wheat during the last 3 quarters (October-June) of the marketing year. This is somewhat contrary to last season when market activity was heaviest during the first and second quarters.
4. The transportation problems that plagued the wheat market the past 2 marketing years have not been as evident so far in 1974/75. Consequently, some of the extreme price movements which resulted from an uneven flow of wheat supplies in the past 2 years may not occur this year. However, in early November, delayed ship arrivals at the Gulf ports were backing up some wheat shipments.

Loan Activity Slumps

Strong prices and a record income last year have lessened the wheat farmer's need to use the loan program as a marketing mechanism so far this year. Through September only 29 million bushels or less than 2% of the crop had been put under loan. Four million of this had been redeemed already.

Bread Price Rise Slows[2]

The retail price of a 1-pound loaf of white pan bread averaged 34.7 cents during July-September 1974, up only 0.3 cent from April-June, but 7.0 cents above a year earlier (table 6). The price increase in the third quarter of 1974 was the smallest quarterly increase since 1972, and was equivalent to an annual rate of increase of about 3.5%.

The table below provides data on bread prices and spreads for 3 periods: 1) Prior to the imposition of the price control program[3] (August 15, 1971), 2) The period of the price control program (August 15, 1971 - April 30, 1974), and 3) since the termination of the program.

White pan bread: Changes in prices, spreads and values per 1-pound loaf, for selected periods

Item	Mid 1951-August 1971	Aug. 1971-Apr. 1974		April 1974-Sept. 1974
		August 1971-July 1973	July 1973-April 1974	Total Period	
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Retail price	9.2	1.6	7.8	9.4	0.5
Retail spread	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.8
Baker-wholesaler spread	5.4	0.3	4.1	4.4	-0.2
Miller spread	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.3
Other spreads	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.2
Farm value of all ingredients	0.4	0.6	2.4	3.0	0.6

The period prior to August 15, 1971 would have to extend back to mid-1951, in order to cover as much absolute increase in the price of a loaf of bread as occurred during the period of economic controls. Since controls expired, prices have been fairly stable.

To evaluate the effectiveness of economic controls, we need to look closer at prices, spreads and farm values during that period. July 20, 1973 marked the beginning of Phase IV of controls. For the 2 years preceding this, the price of bread increased only 1.6 cents, and 0.6 cent of this was accounted for by increases in values of farm ingredients. Increases in marketing spreads accounted for the remaining one cent.

During Phase IV (July 20, 1973 - April 30, 1974), when costs of raw materials were permitted to be passed through, the retail price of bread rose 7.8 cents a loaf. Farm value increased 2.4 cents and marketing spreads increased 5.4 cents, thus not only passing farm value increases on during that period but also apparently catching up on some earlier absorbed increases.

Since controls expired, the retail price has increased slightly less than the farm value. Relevant to this—whether cause or effect—is the fact that marketing spreads have stabilized in recent months at a slightly lower level than their peak in June.

[1] See Major Developments in the U.S. Export Reporting System Page 10.

[2] Contributed by J.C. Eiland, Grains Program Area, ERS, CED.

[3] For a discussion of the Economic Stabilization Program see the May 1974 Wheat Situation.

1974/75 WHEAT SITUATION BY CLASS

Overall quality of the 1974 crop is below average with the spring wheats and SRW especially bothersome. With beginning wheat stocks at their lowest level in over 20 years, users will have to make do with the quality to be found in the 1974 crop; there is little else. Last year small SRW supplies, heavy export demand for HRW, and

extremely high prices for durum forced the domestic wheat user to make adjustments. The milling and baking industry responded well to the challenge. The 1974/75 crop year may require even more ingenuity if the domestic industry is to maintain the quality of its products.

HRW Supplies Fade

Early hopes for a record HRW crop and an abundant supply have faded. Based on a sharp increase in acreage and normal yields, a crop in excess of a billion bushels seemed possible. But Mother Nature had her way and current accounting finds only 880 million bushels. Consequently, supplies are down about 13% from a year ago and the smallest in 20 years.

Generally the quality of the 1974 HRW is not as high as a year ago, but when compared to the quality problems for most other classes, it may well be our one bright spot. The average protein content is slightly above a year ago and baking strength appears to be holding up well. However, this is the second season of below average protein content in the winter wheat crop and a shortage of high protein springs will necessitate continued emphasis on blending and adaptability this year.

Total domestic demand for HRW will likely be the softest in a number of years. High wheat prices relative to sorghum and around a fourth fewer cattle on feed throughout the Great Plains have limited wheat feeding. Wheat has been trading 80 cents or more a bushel over sorghum. See table 5.

After 2 highly unusual years when HRW was often priced at a premium over HRS, prices have returned to the more normal relationship of HRW generally trading below HRS. In early November, No. 1 ordinary HRW at Kansas City was some 40 cents a bushel below ordinary HRS at Minnesopolis, 12 months ago it was 30 cents above. This points to a heavier 1974/75 mill grind of HRW than during the 2 preceding years. But the slump in feeding will outweigh any pickup in mill grind and total domestic use may fall to around 270 million bushels.

After the allowance for domestic use, around 735 million bushels will be available for either export or carryover. Through mid-October close to 160 million bushels had been shipped with sales of almost 300 still on the books. In addition, normally 30 to 40 million bushels of HRW go out as flour or wheat products. This gives a total export prospect of 460 million bushels through mid-October, and new orders continue to come in. It now appears that export demand could swell to nearly 600 million bushels. This would leave year-ending stocks of around 165 million bushels, not too different from last July's low level.

At harvest, prices of No. 1 HRW at Kansas City hovered above $4 per bushel. As customers entered the market, prices rose and farmers sold wheat. As market demand was satisfied and prices started to fall, sellers backed off. Consequently, wheat prices at Kansas City from mid-June through mid-September fluctuated in a fairly narrow range. October saw prices strengthen as new import demand reached the market place.

In contrast to a year ago, planting of the 1975 HRW crop has not been severely hampered by weather. In general the crop is developing nicely. Last year there were about 37 million acres seeded to HRW. Strong wheat prices and fairly good weather this fall should keep 1975 HRW acreage at around this high level.

Sharply Larger SRW Supplies

SRW wheat supplies have recovered sharply from a year ago, but some problems may still exist for the domestic miller. A wet spring resulted in a sharp increase in the amount of SRW grading garlicky. Not only was the garlic problem more widespread this year but the concentration of garlic bulblets per 1,000 grams of wheat was much greater. The average protein content of the SRW crop is significantly lower this year. The lower protein level has improved the quality of the crop for cookies, cakes and related products. Many areas are reporting that per bushel test weights are down. However, flour milling yields continue to be very good.

Early season discounts on SRW spurred import demand and by early July nearly 100 million bushels were posted as sold. It now appears that more sales will likely be made, bringing the total for the year up to 115 million bushels. The People's Republic of China has been the principal taker to date. If all the listed sales eventually move, roughly 180 million bushels would remain for domestic use and stocks. The milling industry would require around 60% of this with another 8% used to seed the 1975 crop. This leaves about 60 million bushels of wheat of questionable quality for either feed or stockpiles. Feeding will likely absorb the majority of this, leaving minimum stocks at year's end. Because of the larger than normal quantity of lower grade SRW this year, some complaints may be forthcoming about the inability to obtain SRW milling quality wheats late in the season.

An aura of abundance resulted in early-season SRW prices averaging below other classes. As demand soared and supplies appeared to tighten, SRW prices recovered some relative to other classes. In early November No. 2 SRW at Chicago had risen to over $5 per bushel, but was still 40 cents per bushel below last year's high level.

The 1974 corn and soybean harvest has delayed wheat seedings in some Eastern areas. In addition, this year's problems with garlicky wheat and the heavy market discounts may discourage some seeding. However, strong wheat prices and the opportunity to double-crop wheat and soybeans may result in a 1975 SRW acreage not too different from the 8.5 to 9.0 million acres seeded last year.

HRS Supplies Cut Back Sharply

Early optimism about 1974/75 HRS wheat supplies was soon crushed. The July Crop Report estimated the

crop at almost 400 million bushels, but adverse weather had knocked more than 100 million bushels off the crop estimate by October. Carryover stocks were also off sharply. Consequently, total supplies of 353 million bushels are only about two-thirds of last year's level.

HRS has enjoyed 2 unusually good demand years. Two strong export years for protein HRW along with abundant supplies of HRS often found HRS priced at a discount to hard winter. Consequently, domestic mill grind of HRS reached record heights. With HRS prices moving back to a premium over HRW, the 1974/75 crop year should see HRS grind returning to a more normal level. However, the demand for protein wheats may moderate this slide in HRS usage.

There is one very important question yet to be fully answered about this year's HRS crop. What is the quality? Almost everything that could happen to the HRS crop this year did. Early tests point to a wide variability in quality, light test weight per bushel and only limited protein. Some samples are showing either drought damage, frost damage or sprouting. The extent of deterioration of this year's HRS crop may not be known for some time because of the measured flow of supplies to market. A low quality crop is now of greater concern than usual because 2 strong demand years have reduced stockpiles, forcing us to depend on the current crop for protein wheat supplies.

If the domestic industries absorb around 170 million bushels, over 180 million will still be available for export and carryover. Through early November only slightly over 100 million had been sold or delivered for export. But import demand for U.S. spring could swell because of extensive problems with the Canadian spring wheat crop. Weather has affected both the quantity and the quality of the 1974 Canadian crop. Because of the limited export availability in the United States, shipments may total 40% below last year's 228 million bushels. This reduced pace would still require stocks to be pulled down to around 40 million bushels, their lowest level in over a quarter century.

Reflecting waning crop prospects, HRS prices at Minneapolis have strengthened. As of early November all types were trading at least a dollar per bushel over last year's high levels. As it became apparent that hard wheat protein would be especially scarce, 13% and 15% proteins accelerated their upward movement. The higher protein are commanding another 20 to 30 cents per bushel over the $5.50 quotes for No. 1 ordinary DNS.

Durum Demand Weakens

The same extreme weather that hit the HRS crop also struck the durum crop, cutting prospects and in many cases affecting quality. Despite grand plans for durum acreage this year, only 3.8 million acres were seeded. With yields held to their lowest level since 1970, the durum crop fell 8% short of the 1973 harvest. Stocks were also off from a year ago, so beginning supplies of 109 million bushels were 11% below last year's level.

Quality of the durum crop is lower this year with some of the same damage showing up in durum that is being found in HRS. In addition, the color of the semolina is not quite up to standard this year. Semolina normally imparts a rich golden color to the end product. These factors may combine to cut domestic use of durum somewhat from last year's high level. Last year was a good export year for durum with over 40 million bushels moving overseas. Indicators show less than 25 million bushels on the books through early November. Additional sales are expected and the total for the year could close on 40 million bushels. This would mean that the 1974 crop and the expected disappearance are about in balance and stocks will hold at around 25 million bushels.

Orderly farmer marketings of this year's harvest have prevented any break in the trend towards exceptionally high durum prices. Sinking only to about $6 per bushel during harvest, No. 1 hard amber durum moved back up to over $7 in early November.

White Wheat Supplies Up Sharply

In sharp contrast to the other wheat classes, Mother Nature favored the white wheat producer this year. Almost 5.5 million acres were seeded last fall and spring. Yields did not suffer as much in the principal white wheat producing States and a crop of 250 million bushels resulted. This was 40% above the 1973 harvest. Around 35 million bushels were produced in the Eastern white wheat area centered in Michigan and New York. The Pacific Northwest accounted for the bulk of the remaining 215 million bushels. Tests show no unusual quality problems this year.

The 2 widely separated producing areas ordinarily face sharply different demand structures, and 1974/75 will be no different. Most of the white wheat produced in the East is absorbed by the domestic market, principally the milling industry. The white wheat producer in the West has always depended heavily on exports to drain off his excess production. After meeting the total domestic requirements of around 60 million bushels, much of the remaining 200 million will be channeled into export, almost all of it off the West Coast. Consequently, most of the 1974 crop should be consumed, leaving stocks as of July 1, 1975, relatively unchanged at around 20 million bushels.

Prices of No. 1 white at Portland hovered over $4 during much of the harvesting period. As the pressure of harvest ebbed, prices strengthened, moving to over $5 per bushel in October. This is somewhat above the high level of a year ago.

Prices of white wheat have held up well this fall and with few viable planting alternatives, particularly in the PNW, acreage seeded for the 1975 crop should not differ much from the 5.5 million seeded last fall. Conditions are dry and many wheat stands are spotty.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE U.S. EXPORT REPORTING SYSTEMS[1]

With the exception of war-time periods, there has been little need to monitor U.S. agricultural export sales. On the contrary, much effort has been expended since World War II to channel our super abundance of grain into commercial markets of other nations. Agricultural exports, especially those of grain, have been increasingly a plus factor in our balance of payments. Agricultural commodities became an important instrument of foreign policy through the PL-480 (Food Aid Program).

Under the price support program of the 1950's and 1960's, U.S. market prices for many commodities were higher than world market prices. Statutory limitations on the resale of CCC stocks for unrestricted use, among other reasons, resulted in the use of government export pricing, credit and food assistance programs. While export sales monitoring was not the primary objective of these programs, the need for them gave the government a degree of control over the volume and terms of sales for export.

Exporters are required to file with U.S. Customs an export declaration at time of actual shipment and traditionally this declaration has been the source document for monthly U.S. exports as reported by the Bureau of Census. In 1972, the first of several developments occurred that would have major impact on our export reporting system for agricultural commodities and would redirect attention concerning exports.

Massive Soviet purchases of U.S. grains during the summer of 1972 and increased foreign buying by other countries caused the supply situation for several commodities to tighten considerably. On June 13 1973, President Nixon declared a need for monitoring our export sales, particularly those of soybean and soybean products. A program was immediately instituted by the Commerce Department whereby all export sales of grain and oilseed would be reported weekly by exporting firms. Two weeks later, on June 27, the new reporting system indicated that soybean supplies had been oversold. An embargo was initiated wherein no new sales of soybeans, soybean meal, or cottonseed were allowed, and outstanding sales of these commodities were to be reduced on a pro rata basis. The embargo was replaced on July 2 with a licensing system which cut across outstanding contracts. This system was in effect for about 3 months, officially ending on October 1. Unfavorable reactions from many of our foreign customers emphasized the seriousness of embargo and license cutbacks. The Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 placed responsibility for monitoring export sales of agricultural commodities in the Department of Agriculture.

In early spring 1974, the outlook for all crop production was indeed bright and weekly reporting of export bookings provided sufficient basis for analyzing our commodity situation despite the lag in reporting forward sales. However, as the spring progressed, rain delayed crop plantings, especially those of corn and soybeans, and drought in the Plains adversely affected final development of the wheat crop. Matters progressively worsened with a dry summer followed by unusually early frost and cool temperatures. Crop prospects in other parts of the world also deteriorated.

Exportable supplies were off sharply from earlier expectations and import demand began to build. After the 1974 August crop report, export sales of corn and soybeans began to rise rapidly. In order to more closely monitor developments, the USDA announced that effective September 12, exporters would be required to report daily export sales of grain or oilseeds of 100,000 metric tons or more.

On October 4, it was announced that sales of 2.3 million tons of corn and 900,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union by 2 exporting firms had been suspended until the situation could be assessed and discussed by the 2 Governments. Subsequent to White House intervention regarding the large Soviet grain purchases, agreement was reached through negotiations to allow exports of 1.2 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of corn.

On October 7, USDA announced a voluntary cooperation system for reporting prospective export sales:

1. With respect to wheat, corn, sorghum, (barley, oats)[2], soybeans, and soybean meal, exporters have been asked to cooperate in a voluntary system whereby they obtain USDA approval prior to making (1) export sale contracts which would either (a) exceed 50,000 tons of any one commodity in any one day for shipment to any one country of destination, or (b) cause the cumulative quantity of sales of any one commodity made by any one firm to a single destination during any one week to exceed 100,000 tons; and/or (2) any change or changes in destinations, including unknown destinations, from those previously reported to USDA covering already existing contracts if the change or changes for any one commodity exceeded 50,000 tons in any one day or accumulate to exceed 100,000 tons during any one week.
2. USDA has been consulting individually with export firms to seek their cooperation in the voluntary system, to discuss the basis which might be used for prior approvals, and to discuss other steps of information which might be useful.

[1] Contributed by Charles O'Dell, Grains Program Area, ERS, CED.

[2] These 2 grains were included a few days later.

Synopsis of Developments in the U.S. Export Reporting System

Prior to June 1973	Traditional reporting only. Exporters file export declaration at time of shipment. Reports of actual exports available on a monthly basis usually within 45 days following the month of shipment. No reporting of sales for future delivery.
June 13, 1973	Exporters required to report weekly outstanding sales to be delivered. Export declaration still required at time of shipment.
June 27, 1973	Embargo on new sales of soybeans, soybean meal and cottonseed. Outstanding sales to be adjusted on pro rata basis. Weekly reporting of new sales in other commodities and export declaration at time of shipment still required.
July 2, 1973	Embargo replaced by licensing system, whereby new sales and/or shipments of soybeans, soybean meal and cottonseed require Commerce Department approval.
Sept. 7, 1973	100% of requests for sales and shipments granted.
Oct. 1, 1973	Licensing program formally terminated.
Sept. 12, 1974	Exporting firms required to report daily any export sales of grain or oilseeds of 100,000 metric tons or more. Weekly export reporting and export declarations still required.
Sept. 27, 1974	Export firms asked to notify USDA of any Soviet inquires about grain purchases.
Oct. 4, 1974	White House temporarily suspends sales of 3.4 million tons of grain to Soviets.
Oct. 7, 1974	Voluntary system to report and obtain advanced USDA approval for export sales exceeding 50,000 tons in any one day to any one country or cause cumulative sales to a single destination during any one week to exceed 100,000 tons, or changes in known or unknown destinations previously reported to exceed 50,000 tons in any one day or 100,000 tons during any one week. Weekly reporting and export declaration still in effect.
Oct. 21, 1974	Voluntary system revised asking exporters to make sales and destination options "subject to FAS approval." Quantities to be reported now adjusted to coincide with the reporting requirement of 50,000 tons and 100,000 tons announced on Oct. 7.

OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT

Last fall winter wheat growers increased plantings for the 1974 crop by 20% to over 52 million acres. This was in response to excellent market conditions and an open wheat program under the newly enacted Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

As wheat growers began planning for their 1975 crop in late summer and early fall, they were faced with the following conditions and situations which would affect planting decisions:

1) The 1975 wheat program

. . .No set-aside requirements (conserving base requirements were already suspended for the duration of the current Act.)

. . .A slightly smaller national wheat allotment of 53.5 million acres.[1] The allotment is used to determine the amount of production on which payments would be made to participating growers if the national average market price during July-November 1975 falls below the guarantee or target price of $2.05 per bushel. The allotment is not a limitation on the number of acres a farmer can plant.

. . .Growers may substitute any non-conserving or any conserving crop used for hay or for grazing to preserve allotments and make them eligible for any payments.

2) High wheat prices! Winter wheat prices in the August-September 1974 period were strong, although running under year earlier levels: HRW and SRW prices were 40 to 50 cents a bushel lower; and White wheat was down 30 to 60 cents per bushel.

3) Sharply higher input prices than at planting time last year: fertilizer prices up 80%, with nitrogenous prices more than double; prices of farm machinery up a

[1] See the May 1974 issue of the *Wheat Situation*, page 10.

fourth, and motor supplies such as fuel, oil, parts and service, around 40% higher.

4) Stronger prices of crops competing with wheat for planted acres. The following mid-month national average farm prices indicate that prices of competing crops in 1974 were generally more favorable with respect to wheat than a year ago. It is more pronounced in the September price comparison with feed grains and soybeans which reflect the impact of the weather reduced 1974 crops.

Item	August			September		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
	Dollars per unit					
Cotton (cwt.) ...	30.67	37.46	44.90	26.69	38.20	44.20
Sorghum (cwt.) .	2.05	3.64	5.07	2.11	3.87	5.03
Barley (bu.)	0.96	2.10	2.78	1.07	2.16	2.86
Corn (bu.)	1.15	2.68	3.37	1.22	2.15	3.30
Soybeans (bu.) ..	3.36	8.99	7.55	3.26	5.81	7.32
Wheat (bu.)	1.51	4.45	4.24	1.73	4.62	4.32

5) Weather during the 1974 growing season will likely influence growers' planting decisions. Weather was close to idea for seeding wheat in the Central and Southern Plains. The drought in the Western Corn Belt resulted in more corn harvested for silage than normal. This acreage would add to the potential area that could be planted to winter wheat. On the other hand, persistent dry conditions in the Northern Plains and the Northwest where growers could choose fallow over continous cropping could cut the potential acreage for winter wheat seeding.

Wheat: Planted acreage of winter wheat in major states

State	1972	1973	1974
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
Nebraska	2,742	2,800	3,000
Colorado	2,449	2,520	2,720
Kansas	10,300	10,800	12,000
Oklahoma	5,700	6,000	6,800
Texas	4,050	4,600	5,600
Montana	2,143	2,200	2,750
Washington	2,621	2,730	2,800
Oregon	863	1,020	1,120
Idaho	841	900	1,060
Ohio	1,064	755	1,580
Indiana	891	740	1,440
Illinois	1,265	1,350	1,850
Pennsylvania	290	276	360
Missouri	1,075	980	1,450
Other	5,872	5,484	7,482
Total	42,166	43,155	52,012

Winter Wheat Progress Good, But. . .

Winter wheat seeding has generally been accomplished on schedule. Rains in early November provided adequate moisture for good germination and growth in the Southern Plains and Pacific Northwest. Flooding in some areas of Eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas may necessitate some reseeding. Seeding of SRW lagged in Indiana and Illinois, largely because this crop had to wait for the delayed harvest of corn and soybeans. Moisture supplies continue short in the northern and western portion of the Central Plains and some parts of the Northwest, and reports indicate that part of the crop was dusted in. Moisture shortages have left stands in these areas somewhat irregular. However, conditions in many other areas are reported to be good.

But with tight grain supplies, attention will be focused on the winter wheat crop—the first major crop to be harvested in 1975. Also, the experience this year, which saw a promising bumper crop reduced by dry weather in May and June in the Plains, has once again raised some concern about the possibility of a prolonged drought cycle.

Wheat: Yield per harvested acre by major winter wheat region[1]

Year	Southern Plains	Northwest	Corn Belt
	Bushels per acre	*Bushels per acre*	*Bushels per acre*
1950	14.2	24.9	21.4
1951	12.4	25.4	19.5
1952	19.4	25.5	23.9
1953	13.8	27.1	27.4
1954	15.6	28.6	29.0
1955	15.0	26.3	30.2
1970	30.7	44.5	36.8
1971	30.8	49.0	42.4
1972	29.7	46.4	42.6
1973	32.8	39.5	31.9
1974	25.2	43.8	35.3

[1] For the State breakdown of these regions see article by Robert G. Hoffman in August 1973 *Wheat Situation.*

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION[1]

World Production and Supply Prospects Dwindle

Outlook for the 1974 world wheat crop has worsened in recent months. World production is currently estimated at 352 million metric tons, or 4% below the record production of 1973. Estimated production for major exporters—the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina—at 79.4 million metric tons is down slightly from the 1973 harvest and substantially lower than August 1974 expectations of 85.3 million tons. Production estimates in some importing countries also dipped as the growing season progressed.

This decline in crop conditions has placed the world's wheat supply for 1974/75 under last season's tight level and has increased import demand. In spite of high grain prices and unfavorable economic indicators—slowing economic growth and foreign exchange shortages—wheat demand is expected to remain strong in many regions.

World Trade Expected to Remain High

As 1974 crop prospects dimmed, estimates of 1974/75 world wheat trade have been raised and are now set at 71 million tons compared to 68 last year and the record 73 million tons in 1972/73. The pattern of trade is expected to differ from a year ago as the Soviet Union imports less but shipments to South Asia, and the Middle East rise.

United States Number 2 Producer But Number 1 Exporter

Although we rank second to the Soviet Union in production, the United States is the only major wheat producer with exportable supplies of all classes of wheat. As the second leading producer, the United States accounted for 13.8% of the 1974/75 world production. The United States has been the front runner in exports for years. The sharp expansion in wheat exports the past two seasons has boosted our relative position in world trade from shipping around two-fifths in the late 1960's and early 1970's to half in 1973/74. Canada, the second largest exporter, accounted for 19% of world wheat trade.

Canada Has Been Wet, Dry, Hot, and Cold

Unfavorable weather reduced Canada's wheat output to an estimated 13.4 million tons, 19% below the 1973 harvest. Spring arrived later than usual in 1974, then heavy spring rains brought on excessive soil moisture and some flooding in the main farming regions. The rains delayed and even halted field operations during the normal planting season (mid-April to mid-June), resulting in some shifts from originally planned cropping patterns. Some land which would have been planted to wheat was left fallow or was planted to oilseeds. Hot, dry spells hurt Prairie crops and then frost also reduced yields at harvest.

Crop quality has been hard hit by the vagaries of weather. Reports indicate that the portion of the crop making the top grades will be only around 35% compared to the 85% level of last season. The amount of wheat which will be only fit for feed will be greater than usual.

Exports for 1974/75 are estimated at 10.5 million metric tons, down about a tenth from a year ago. This calls for some reduction of stocks at the end of the marketing year. The Canadian Wheat Board has temporarily suspended grain sales for export pending an assessment of the supply situation.

Argentina's Area Up But Lower Yields Likely

The planted area in Argentina is estimated at 5.05 million hectares, an 18.8% increase. But recent drought in some areas (including most of the durum wheat area) has lowered yield prospects. The 1974/75 outturn is estimated at around 6.5 million tons, down sliightly from last year's harvest.

Estimated exportable wheat supplies during 1974/75 will more than double last season's low level of 1 million metric tons. Recent Argentine markets include Brazil, Italy, the USSR, Japan, Kenya, Bangladesh, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, and Libya. Argentina recently announced a 5 year agreement with Algeria for shipment of from 250,000 to 500,000 tons of wheat annually, starting January 1, 1975.

USSR's Crop Down; Imports Larger Than Expected

Hot, dry growing conditions and unsettled weather during harvesting in the eastern part of the Virgin Lands have withered the blossom of what looked like another bumper USSR crop. Present prospects indicate a total grain crop of about 200 million metric tons, somewhat below earlier expectations, but still second only to the record 222.5 million tons in 1973. Of this total, wheat production, as shown below, is estimated at 90 million tons, down 18%.

Item	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
	Million metric tons	*Million metric tons*	*Million metric tons*	*Million metric tons*
Production	98.8	86.0	109.7	90.0
Exports	5.8	1.3	5.0	4.5
Imports	3.4	14.9	4.4	3.5
Consumption[1]	98.4	99.6	100.1	93.0

[1] Includes estimated waste.

[1] Based largely on *World Agricultural Situation*, WAS-5, September 1974, ERS, and *World Grain Situation: Review and Outlook*, FG-23-74, November 1, 1974, FAS.

The USSR has recently entered the market to purchase wheat from several countries including the United States (1.2 million tons), Argentine (0.6 million tons), and Australia (1.0 million tons).

Australia's 1974 Crop Down

Production in Australia is currently forecast at 11.0 million tons, compared to last year's 12.0 million tons. The reduction is due to heavy early rains, which led to outbreaks of rust and drought during the growing season in some areas. Also there was some switching of acreage to barley as a result of last season's high barley prices. But with July 1, 1974 stocks double the previous year, it is estimated that Australia will export about 9 million metric tons of wheat during the 1974/75 season, sharply above the levels of the previous 2 years. Australia recently sold 1 million ton to the USSR.

India's Wheat and Rice Crops Down

To assess India's import needs, it is necessary to have a perspective of the total grain supply, rice and wheat in particular. India's 1974 wheat production was down. Farmers harvested only about 22.1 million tons last spring compared to about 24.9 million the previous year. This decrease was due to adverse weather conditions—low temperatures and the failure of the usually reliable winter rains.

The rice crop now being harvested is also down due to a late and scattered monsoon this summer. Rice production probably will be about 6 million tons below the 66 million tons (rough) harvested in 1973/74.

These supply conditions point to greater import needs. Serious food shortages are developing in urban areas and it now appears that India will import 6.0 million tons of wheat during 1974/75, compared with only 3.6 million last year.

People's Republic of China (PRC)

Weather continues to be a dominant factor in the PRC's agricultural situation. Excessive moisture hampered the sowing of winter wheat last fall. In addition, precipitation in winter wheat producing areas was significantly below normal in the first half of 1974. Winter wheat production, the main winter grain crop, may be less than last year's bumper harvest, despite some increase in acreage.

PRC's wheat imports for 1974/75 are now estimated at around 7 million metric tons, but final figures could be less, perhaps totaling only 5.5 to 6.0 million. This will depend on the magnitude and delivery schedules negotiated for 1975 under the 3 year agreements with Canada, Australia, and Argentina. Estimates of U.S. wheat exports to PRC have been revised downward slightly.

Larger Output in Western Europe

Much of Western Europe experienced substantial drought during March-June, followed by heavy damaging rains in some areas in July. However, crop conditions in the Mediterranean countries, particularly Spain, were more favorable than last year when drought affected much of the area. Total grain production in Western Europe is estimated at 139 million tons, nearly 6 million more than last year. Most of the expected gain is in wheat, which is up 9% to 55.3 million tons. With feed grain prices higher, more wheat is expected to be fed during 1974/75.

Middle East Imports Larger Than Expected

Inadequate rainfall during the critical growing months, particularly in Turkey and Iran, the region's major producers, resulted in less output than anticipated. This has spurred wheat import plans for the 1974/75 season.

Turkey has already purchased 1.2 million metric tons of wheat, more than double last year's puchases. The U.S. share of these imports is 995,000 tons.

Iran's wheat crop all of which is dryland, normally declines sharply in years of insufficient rainfall. This year was no exception and output dropped 6.3% to only 3.7 million tons. Therefore, Iran's import requirements for 1974/75 are projected at 2.0 million tons. Most of this will be imported from the United States (1.75 million tons) and around 300,000 tons from Australia.

Oil revenues have turned the Arabian Peninsula into a booming market for agricultural products, including wheat and wheat flour. In 1974 approximately 1 million tons of wheat and wheat flour will be imported. The United States supplies over 100,000 tons of wheat flour annually.

A dry spell during the spring dashed Israel's hopes for a bumper 1974 wheat crop. Wheat import demand is presently estimated at about 340,000 tons this fiscal year just slightly under the 1973/74 level.

Wheat Prices Strengthen

U.S. and Canadian wheat prices (c.i.f. Rotterdam) have moved upward in response to the tightening world supply situation, and as concern mounted about the available world wheat supply. Prices generally strengthened during September and October.

Daily wheat prices at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, CIF

Classes and Year	May 28	June 25	July 30	Aug. 27	Sept. 24	Oct. 29
	Dollars per bushel					
United States						
No. 2 HRW-13.5%						
1973	3.42	3.57	4.27	5.74	5.73	5.55
1974	[1]4.64	5.21	5.31	5.44	5.58	6.36
DNS No. 2-14%						
1973	3.50	3.59	4.31	5.85	5.77	5.17
1974	5.08	5.66	5.80	5.67	5.69	6.42
Canada						
No. 1 CWRS-13.5%						
1973	3.84	NQ	NQ	5.76	6.29	5.70
1974	4.05	5.63	5.85	5.88	5.83	6.52

Basis: 30 to 60 days delivery.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RYE SITUATION

Throughout most of the 1960's the support price for rye, coupled with acreage restrictions for wheat and other grains, helped to maintain rye plantings despite falling world demand and prices. Steadily increasing yields resulted in growing surpluses, and by the end of 1971/72, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 33 million bushels of rye. That same year, producers harvested a record crop and placed more than 38% of it under loan. The following 2 years were marked by a precipitous decline in production and an upsurge in usage, both converging to bring about a complete reversal in the level of stocks.

The 1974 rye crop year began with the smallest harvest in 21 years and the lowest beginning stocks since 1964. Together, they provided the smallest supply since 1952. Events of the past three years vividly demonstrate how quickly situations can change. Since the 1971/72 crop year, when domestic rye supplies reached a high of 77.4 million bushels, Supplies have plummeted to the current level of 31 million bushels. The events that carried us to our current situation were 3 years of sharply declining production, increased domestic use, especially for feed, and a remarkable rise in rye exports. Foreign demand for our rye peaked last year when exports reached 26.8 million bushels, a quantity that exceeded the U.S. rye production by almost 2%. The Soviets have provided most of the steam behind our rye exports, accounting for 96% in 1972/73, and 82% of the historic 1973/74 volume. Rye exports this year are forecast at about 5 million bushels, down mainly because of scarce supplies.

While exports were rising, rye production was falling, the result of fewer harvested acres and lower yields. Competition from more profitable crops caused fewer acres of rye to be planted. Adverse weather and competition for the more productive land dropped rye yields in 1974/75 to mid-1960's levels.

After averaging 96 cents per bushel at the farm in 1972/73, rye prices began to show considerable strength along with other grains early in the 1973/74 season. Rye prices increased steadily to a high of $2.74 in January 1974 and averaged $1.81 for the 1973/74 season. First quarter farm prices this crop year averaged $2.52 per bushel and are expected to average about that level over the entire 1974/75 season. October farm prices for rye averaged $2.70.

Domestic rye disappearance during the first quarter of 1974/75 showed a 24% decline, almost half of which stemmed from lower feeding. Flour grind, which had kept pace last year despite rising rye prices, declined 5% as wheat/rye farm price spreads narrowed. Because rye flour can be blended within limits with wheat flours, wheat/rye price spreads provide some indication of relative competitiveness. Figure 1 shows an average relationship between rye grind and wheat/rye price spreads over the past 15 months.

The sharpest relative drop in domestic rye usage

occurred in the distilling industry, down 33% from first quarter a year ago. Despite declines in both exports and domestic usage this year, rye carryover stocks for 1974/75 are expected to drop still lower as the result of the dismal harvest. Recently narrowing price spreads between rye and other competing crops may signal a departure next year from the downtrend in rye acreage planted.

Rye: U.S. Exports by country of destination, average 1967-71 and annual 1972-74

Country	Average 1967-1971		1972/73		1973/74		1974/75 (Projected)	
	Million bushels	*Percent*	*Million bushels*	*Percent*	*Million bushels*	*Percent*	*Million bushels*	*Percent*
USSR	---	---	9.3	95.9	22.0	82.1	1.2	24.0
Norway	.1	5.0	---	---	1.7	6.3	---	---
West Germany	.2	10.0	---	---	.5	1.9	1.5	30.0
Other	1.7	85.0	0.4	4.1	2.6	9.7	2.3	46.0
Total	2.0	100.0	9.7	100.0	26.8	100.0	5.0	100.0

FIGURE 1

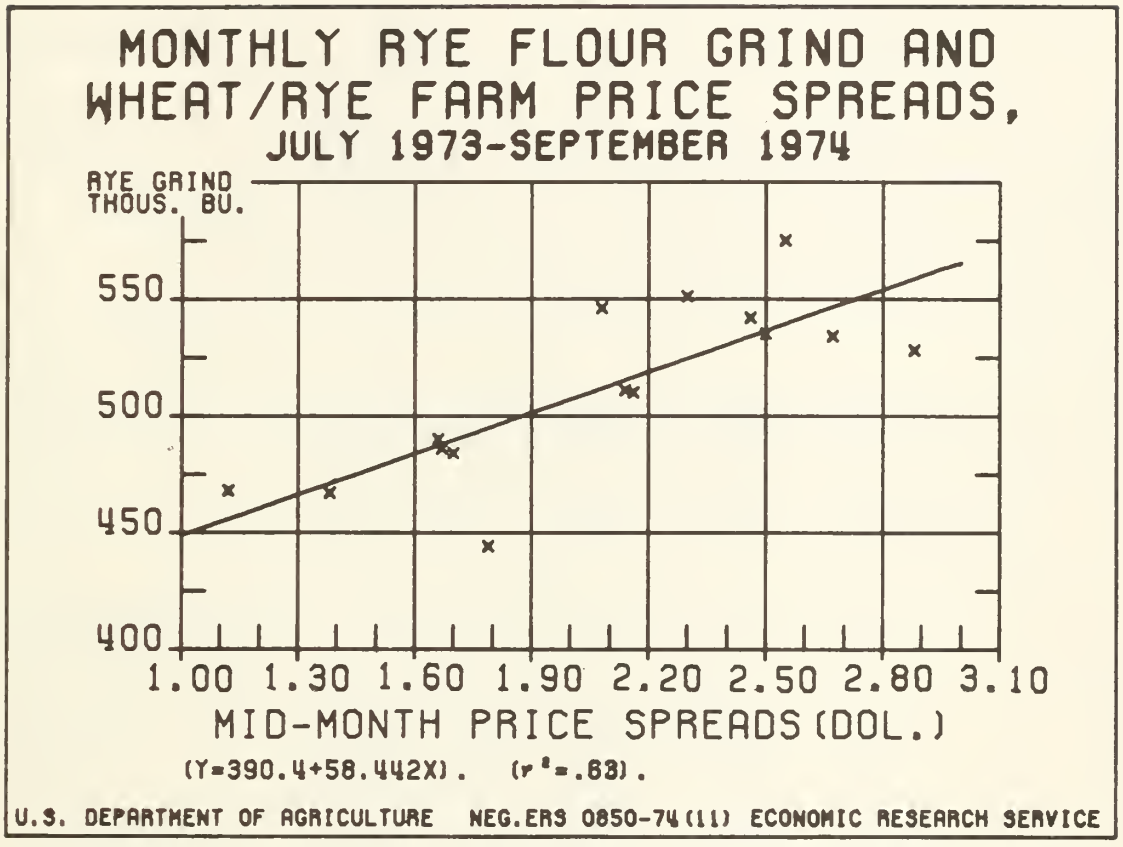

MONTHLY RYE FLOUR GRIND AND WHEAT/RYE FARM PRICE SPREADS, JULY 1973-SEPTEMBER 1974
RYE GRIND THOUS. BU.
550
500
450
400
1.00 1.30 1.60 1.90 2.20 2.50 2.80 3.10
MID-MONTH PRICE SPREADS (DOL.)
(Y=390.4+58.442X). (r^2=.63).
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG.ERS 0850-74(11) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 2.--Wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance, average 1965-69, by quarters, 1971-74

Year and quarter	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Disappearance: Exports: Grain 1/	Exports: Flour	Exports: Products 2/	Exports: Total	Domestic Use: Flour	Domestic Use: Other products 2/	Domestic Use: Total food	Domestic Use: Seed	Domestic Use: Feed 3/	Domestic Use: Total	Total disappearance	Ending stocks
					Million bushels											
Average 1965-69																
July-Sept.	626.4	1,425.5	.4	2,052.3	163.2	14.8	2.2	180.2	128.7	3.3	132.0	26.2	64.7	222.9	403.1	1,649.2
Oct.-Dec.	1,649.2		.4	1,649.6	160.4	17.6	2.9	180.9	129.6	3.3	132.9	24.1	18.2	175.2	356.1	1,293.5
Jan.-Mar.	1,293.5		.4	1,293.9	149.4	12.7	3.1	165.2	126.5	3.3	129.8	.2	46.4	176.4	341.6	952.3
Apr.-June	952.3		.4	952.7	156.8	18.6	2.9	178.3	117.3	3.4	120.7	14.8	-1.0	134.5	312.8	639.9
Season	626.4	1,425.5	1.6	2,053.5	629.8	63.7	11.1	704.6	502.1	13.3	515.4	65.3	128.3	709.0	1,413.6	639.9
1971/72																
July-Sept.	731.5	1,617.8	.2	2,349.5	150.0	11.7	2.5	164.2	132.1	3.5	135.6	24.8	151.6	312.0	476.2	1,873.3
Oct.-Dec.	1,873.3		.2	1,873.5	118.4	8.9	2.9	130.2	130.0	3.5	133.5	23.6	38.9	196.0	326.2	1,547.3
Jan.-Mar.	1,547.3		.3	1,547.6	133.4	10.7	2.9	147.0	126.4	3.5	129.9	.4	59.9	190.2	337.2	1,210.4
Apr.-June	1,210.4		.3	1,210.7	174.7	14.5	1.9	191.1	123.3	3.6	126.9	14.4	15.2	156.5	347.6	863.1
Season	731.5	1,617.8	1.0	2,350.3	576.5	45.8	10.2	632.5	511.8	14.1	525.9	63.2	265.6	854.7	1,487.2	863.1
1972/73																
July-Sept.	863.1	1,544.9	.2	2,408.2	200.1	10.5	2.8	213.4	128.8	3.6	132.4	24.5	167.7	324.6	538.0	1,870.2
Oct.-Dec.	1,870.2		.3	1,870.5	273.3	10.5	3.1	286.9	132.9	3.5	136.4	23.1	25.5	185.0	471.9	1,398.6
Jan.-Mar.	1,398.6		.4	1,399.0	294.2	11.0	4.0	309.2	128.0	3.6	131.6	.5	30.5	162.6	471.8	927.2
Apr.-June	927.2		.4	927.6	364.9	8.7	3.2	376.8	123.7	3.6	127.3	19.1	-34.1	112.3	489.1	438.5
Season	863.1	1,544.9	1.3	2,409.3	1,132.5	40.7	13.1	1,186.3	513.4	14.3	527.7	67.2	189.6	784.5	1,970.8	438.5
1973/74																
July-Sept.	438.5	1,711.4	.3	2,150.2	382.5	12.2	1.5	396.2	130.0	3.6	133.6	30.2	133.1	296.9	693.1	1,457.1
Oct.-Dec.	1,457.1		.3	1,457.4	332.2	5.7	2.6	340.5	136.8	3.6	140.4	28.5	12.1	181.0	521.5	935.9
Jan.-Mar.	935.9		.4	936.3	221.8	8.3	1.7	231.8	131.6	3.6	135.2	.6	18.1	153.9	385.7	550.6
Apr.-June	550.6		2.8	553.4	168.4	10.0	1.8	180.2	115.3	3.5	118.8	23.7	-18.3	124.2	304.4	249.0
Season	438.5	1,711.4	3.8	2,153.7	1,104.9	36.2	7.6	1,148.7	513.7	14.3	528.0	83.0	145.0	756.0	1,904.7	249.0
1974/75																
July-Sept.	4/249.0	1,780.6	.9	2,030.5	261.1	6.5	1.8	269.4	128.4	3.6	132.0	30.2	52.5	214.7	484.1	1,546.4
Oct.-Dec.																
Jan.-Mar.																
Apr.-June																
Season																

1/ Adjusted for transhipments of U.S. wheat through Canada.

2/ Includes bulgar, rolled wheat, semolina and macaroni.

3/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits and beer.

4/ Partly estimated.

Table 3.--Wheat: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-September 1973 and 1974

Period, program, and coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/						
	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -						
July-September 1973							
Dollars	205.2	16.2	61.7	11.2	25.4	.8	320.5
CCC Credit	21.6	.2	1.1	.5	1.1	---	24.5
Commercial	226.8	16.4	62.8	11.7	26.5	.8	345.0
P.L. 480	20.0	.8	---	---	.9	---	21.7
Total	246.8	17.2	2/65.3	11.7	3/28.0	.8	369.8
July-September 1974							
Dollars	114.2	70.3	25.9	5.4	41.3	3.3	260.4
CCC Credit	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
Commercial	115.5	70.3	25.9	5.4	41.3	3.3	261.7
P.L. 480	.4	---	---	---	---	---	.4
Total	115.9	70.3	25.9	5.4	41.3	3.3	262.1
July-September 1973							
Coastal areas:							
Great Lakes	.8	1.4	35.2	10.5	---	---	47.9
Atlantic	2.6	4.8	.6	4/	.1	---	8.1
Gulf	199.6	8.2	9.4	.9	---	---	218.1
Pacific	43.8	2.8	20.1	.3	27.9	.8	95.7
Total	246.8	17.2	65.3	11.7	28.0	.8	369.8
July-September 1974							
Coastal areas:							
Great Lakes	---	.6	5.5	5.4	---	---	11.5
Atlantic	---	33.3	---	---	1.3	---	34.6
Gulf	89.0	36.2	7.4	---	---	---	132.6
Pacific	26.9	.2	13.0	4/	40.0	3.3	83.4
Total	115.9	70.3	25.9	5.4	41.3	3.3	262.1

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. 2/ Includes 2,462,000 bu. A.I.D. 3/ Includes 599,000 bu. A.I.D. 4/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 4.--Wheat: Cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1973-74 1/

Major Market and year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Simple average
						Dollars per bushel							
No. 1 HRW, Kansas City													
Ordinary protein													
1973/74	2.90	4.67	5.01	4.67	4.78	5.22	5.68	5.82	5.01	4.07	3.59	4.05	4.62
1974/75	4.36	4.33	4.35	4.94									
13% protein													
1973/74	3.06	4.74	5.04	4.70	4.78	5.23	5.68	5.86	5.13	4.24	3.76	4.47	4.72
1974/75	4.78	4.74	4.85	5.47									
No. 2 SRW, Chicago													
1973/74	3.08	4.75	5.11	4.75	5.47	5.84	6.30	6.50	5.59	4.33	3.48	3.91	4.93
1974/75	4.40	4.34	4.41	5.03									
No. 2 SRW, St. Louis													
1973/74	2.91	4.37	4.94	4.53	4.69	5.46	6.22	5.96	5.08	4.02	3.31	3.84	4.61
1974/75	4.35	4.24	4.36	4.86									
No. 2 SRW, Toledo													
1973/74	3.10	4.71	5.07	4.70	5.22	5.50	6.18	6.52	5.50	4.17	3.27	3.77	4.81
1974/75	4.29	4.28	4.33	4.93									
No. 2 SW, Toledo													
1973/74	3.10	4.76	5.14	4.71	5.22	5.50	6.18	6.52	5.60	3.91	3.27	3.75	4.80
1974/75	4.24	4.22	4.22	4.78									
No. 1 SW, Portland													
1973/74	3.43	4.88	5.20	4.95	4.81	5.27	5.72	6.01	5.26	4.19	3.69	4.30	4.81
1974/75	4.66	4.57	4.57	5.17									
No. 1 DK. NS, Minneapolis													
Ordinary protein													
1973/74	2.99	4.36	4.47	4.37	4.47	4.99	5.52	5.80	5.23	4.16	3.97	4.51	4.57
1974/75	4.76	4.65	4.62	5.25									
15% protein													
1973/74	3.07	4.50	4.80	4.50	4.48	4.98	5.52	5.83	5.33	4.41	4.23	5.07	4.73
1974/75	5.36	5.07	5.20	5.63									
Hard amber durum, Mpls.													
1973/74	4.04	7.52	7.08	5.90	6.26	7.57	8.11	8.32	7.43	5.97	6.51	6.37	6.76
1974/75	7.17	6.66	6.70	7.17									

1/ On-track prices established at the close of the market.

Table 5 .--Wheat: Farm price, loan rate per bushel and price for equivalent quantity of major feed grain in region, 1973-74 1/

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Simple average	Support rate
	- - - - Price for 60 pounds (bushel weight of wheat) - - - -													
Central and So. Plains (Hd. winter) 2/														
Wheat 1973/74	2.37	4.20	4.43	4.13	4.11	4.57	5.11	5.30	4.67	3.71	3.20	3.39	4.10	1.22
Sorghum grain 1973/74	1.91	2.50	2.32	2.24	2.18	2.29	2.38	2.57	2.51	2.25	2.14	2.15	2.29	1.04
Wheat 1974/75	3.92	3.91	3.97	4.52										1.32
Sorghum grain 1974/75	2.42	3.11	3.14	3.38										1.10
Cornbelt (Soft red winter) 3/														
Wheat 1973/74	2.58	4.28	4.76	4.38	4.53	5.12	5.63	5.82	5.01	4.01	3.21	3.39	4.39	1.24
Corn 1973/74	2.33	3.00	2.30	2.31	2.35	2.63	2.85	3.04	2.94	2.62	2.69	2.82	2.66	1.17
Wheat 1974/75	4.00	4.02	4.00	4.58										1.39
Corn 1974/75	3.18	3.69	3.55	3.73										1.34
East and South (Soft red winter) 4/														
Wheat 1973/74	2.48	3.94	4.24	4.13	4.06	4.39	4.72	5.00	4.80	3.94	3.36	3.36	4.04	1.31
Corn 1973/74	2.44	3.07	2.49	2.54	2.51	2.75	2.92	3.14	3.17	2.89	2.82	2.93	2.81	1.28
Wheat 1974/75	3.72	3.86	3.83	4.14										1.38
Corn 1974/75	3.21	3.71	3.62	3.72										1.35
Northern Plains (Spring and durum) 5/														
Wheat 1973/74	2.53	4.51	4.55	4.10	4.11	4.81	5.34	5.57	5.17	4.23	3.85	4.27	4.42	1.31
Barley 1973/74	1.62	2.35	2.38	2.46	2.32	2.46	2.59	3.00	3.24	2.59	2.58	2.80	2.53	1.01
Wheat 1974/75	4.80	4.64	4.66	5.16										1.39
Barley 1974/75	2.96	3.42	3.55	4.04										1.00
Pacific Northwest (White) 6/														
Wheat 1973/74	2.89	4.67	4.86	4.67	4.43	4.85	5.49	5.71	5.13	4.00	3.43	3.80	4.49	1.25
Barley 1973/74	2.46	3.00	3.00	3.05	2.88	2.99	3.26	3.35	3.30	2.79	2.78	2.82	2.97	1.15
Wheat 1974/75	4.24	4.21	4.21	4.78										1.41
Barley 1974/75	3.04	3.61	3.69	3.85										1.26
U.S. Average														
Wheat 1973/74	2.47	4.45	4.62	4.22	4.20	4.78	5.29	5.52	4.96	3.98	3.52	3.57	7/4.00	1.25
Wheat 1974/75	4.04	4.24	4.32	4.85										1.37

1/ Simple averages with no adjustment made for relative feed value. Relative feeding value: Corn 1.00; wheat 1.05; barley .90; sorghum grain .95; reported in Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Production Research Report No. 79, ERS, USDA. 2/ Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. 3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. 4/ Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas. 5/ North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. 6/ Washington, Oregon. and Idaho. 7/ Season average price including allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases by CCC.

Table 6.--White pan bread: Estimated retail and wholesale price of a 1-pound loaf; retailer's, wholesaler's, miller's, and other spreads, farm value of ingredients; flour and wheat prices and related data, July-September 1974 and previous 4 quarters

Item	Unit	1973		1974					
		III	IV	I	II	July	Aug.	Sept.	III
Retail price 1/	Cents per loaf	27.7	31.3	32.8	34.4	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.7
Retail spread 2/	"	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6
Wholesale price 3/	"	22.4	25.2	27.0	28.3	28.9	29.0	29.4	29.1
Baker-wholesaler spread 4/	"	13.6	15.4	15.4	18.1	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.8
Cost to baker									
All ingredients 5/	"	8.8	9.7	11.6	10 2	11.3	11.1	11 6	11 3
Flour 6/	"	6.1	7.0	8.4	6.6	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1
Mill sales value of flour 6/	"	5.9	6.7	8.1	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.7
Miller's flour spread 7/	"	1.0	1.3	1.3	.8	.9	1.2	.7	.9
Cost of wheat to miller 8/	"	4.9	5.4	6.8	5.4	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.7
Other spreads 9/	"	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5
Farm value									
All ingredients 10/	"	5.9	6.6	8.3	6.2	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9
Wheat 11/	"	4.5	5.1	6.4	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.0
Flour prices 12/									
F.o.b. mill	Dol. per cwt.	9.28	10.59	12.75	9.77	10.76	10.27	10.56	10.53
Delivered to bakers	"	9.72	11.03	13.30	10.37	11.34	10.84	11.21	11.13
Flour sales 12/									
Sold in bags	Percent	13	19	19	23	10	20	22	17
Price differential for bags	Cents per cwt.	18	22	23	27	28	28	28	28
Wheat prices									
Farm delivery point 13/	Dol. per bu.	3.66	4.21	5.07	3.60	4.06	4.14	4.17	4.12
Delivered to millers	"	3.98	4.46	5.35	4.32	4.77	4.64	4.76	4.72

1/ Based on prices reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Spread between retail and wholesale prices. 3/ Estimated from BLS prices and trade data. 4/ Spread between wholesale price and cost to baker of all ingredients. 5/ Cost of flour plus shortening, nonfat dry milk, sugar and other minor nonfarm produced ingredients. 6/ Cost or sales value of flour (0.6329 lb.) used per pound of bread. 7/ Spread between mill sales value of flour and cost of wheat to miller. 8/ Cost of wheat (.01445 bu.). 9/ Charges for transportation, handling, storing all ingredients, for processing ingredients other than flour and cost of nonfarm produced ingredients such as yeast, salt, and malt extract. This spread is a residual figure computed from data as rounded. 10/ Returns to farmers for wheat, lard, shortening, nonfat dry milk, and sugar used in a 1-pound loaf. 11/ Returns to farmers for wheat, less imputed value of millfeed byproducts. 12/ Based on monthly sales and prices of bread-type flour reported by a sample of flour milling firms. 13/ Weighted average for hard winter and spring wheat in the 10 major wheat producing States.

Commodity Economics Division, ERS.

Table 7.--White pan bread: Retail price, marketing spreads, and farm value per 1-pound loaf, selected periods, 1950-1974

Period	Retail price 1/	Retail spread 2/	Baker wholesaler spread 3/	Miller's flour spread 4/	Other spreads 5/	Farm value	
						All ingredients 6/	Wheat 7/
	Cents						
1950	14.3	2.6	7.0	0.6	1.1	3.0	2.4
1955	17.4	2.6	9.4	.7	1.5	3.2	2.7
1960	19.8	3.8	10.9	.8	1.5	2.8	2.3
1965	20.8	4.2	11.2	.6	1.6	3.2	2.6
1970	24.2	5.6	12.8	.5	1.9	3.4	2.6
1971	24.8	5.4	13.6	.6	1.7	3.5	2.6
1972	24.7	4.6	13.8	.6	1.9	3.8	2.8
1973	27.6	5.4	14.0	1.0	1.7	5.5	4.1
1973:							
I	25.1	4.7	13.4	.9	1.5	4.6	3.4
II	26.2	5.3	13.5	.7	1.9	4.8	3.6
III	27.7	5.3	13.6	1.0	1.9	5.9	4.5
IV	31.3	6.1	15.5	1.3	1.8	6.6	5.1
1974:							
I	32.8	5.8	15.4	1.3	2.0	8.3	6.4
II	34.4	6.1	18.1	.8	3.2	6.2	4.5
III	34.7	5.6	17.8	.9	3.5	6.9	5.0
IV							
Jan.	31.9	5.6	15.4	1.1	1.6	8.2	6.4
Feb.	32.5	5.6	14.7	1.3	2.1	8.8	6.9
Mar.	34.0	6.2	16.1	1.6	2.3	7.8	5.9
Apr.	34.3	6.2	18.0	1.0	2.6	6.5	4.7
May	34.3	6.0	18.7	.5	3.2	5.9	4.2
June	34.7	6.2	17.7	.9	3.8	6.1	4.5
July	34.8	5.9	17.6	.9	3.5	6.9	5.1
Aug.	34.6	5.6	17.9	1.2	3.3	6.6	4.8
Sept.	34.8	5.4	17.8	.7	3.8	7.1	5.2
Oct.							
Nov.							
Dec.							

1/ Based on monthly prices reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Spread between retail and wholesale prices. 3/ Spread between wholesale price of bread and cost to baker of all ingredients. 4/ Spread between mill sales value of flour and cost of wheat to miller. 5/ Charges for transporting, handling, merchandising farm ingredients; processing non-wheat farm ingredients; and cost to baker of non-farm ingredients. 6/ Returns to farmers for wheat, lard, shortening, nonfat dry milk and sugar used in a 1-pound loaf. 7/ Returns to farmers for wheat, less imputed value of millfeed by-products. Between July 1, 1964 and June 30, 1973, it includes value of commercial wheat marketing certificate (70 cents a bushel from July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965 and 75 cents thereafter).

Table 8.--Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers annual and by quarters, 1972-74

Year and month	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-				Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-			
		Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byprod-ucts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byprod-ucts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products	
				Actual	Over cost of wheat				Actual	Over cost of wheat
	Dollars									
1972/73										
July-Sept.	6.06	5.99	.81	6.80	.74	5.97	6.48	.76	7.24	1.27
Oct.-Dec.	7.15	6.80	1.19	7.99	.84	6.82	7.14	1.13	8.27	1.45
Jan.-Mar.	7.50	7.02	1.27	8.29	.79	7.05	7.34	1.22	8.56	1.51
Apr.-June	7.82	7.31	1.19	8.50	.68	7.55	7.51	1.19	8.70	1.15
Season average	7.13	6.78	1.11	7.89	.76	6.85	7.12	1.07	8.19	1.34
1973/74										
July-Sept.	9.76	9.13	1.54	10.67	.91	9.36	9.54	1.50	11.04	1.68
Oct.-Dec.	11.18	10.35	1.85	12.20	1.02	10.57	10.55	1.77	12.32	1.75
Jan.-Mar.	12.67	12.85	1.65	14.50	1.83	12.64	13.00	1.59	14.59	1.95
Apr.-June	9.48	9.54	1.41	10.95	1.47	10.16	10.33	1.38	11.71	1.55
Season average	10.77	10.47	1.61	12.08	1.31	10.68	10.85	1.56	12.41	1.73
1974/75										
July-Sept. 4/	10.92	10.40	1.77	12.17	1.25	11.52	11.65	1.77	13.42	1.90
Oct.-Dec.										
Jan.-Mar.										
Apr.-June										
Season average										

1/ Based on 73 percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Beginning July 1973 excludes domestic certificate. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumed 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 9.--Cereal and bakery products: Retail price index, 1965-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	(Index 1967 = 100)												
1965	93.8	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.5	93.7	93.8	93.8	93.9	93.9	94.0	94.7	93.8
1966	95.4	95.5	95.9	96.3	96.5	96.8	96.9	99.0	99.9	99.8	100.1	100.3	97.7
1967	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.3	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0
1968	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.6	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	100.4
1969	101.7	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.0	103.5	103.5	103.8	104.4	104.7	105.4	103.3
1970	105.9	106.6	107.2	107.7	108.0	108.2	108.7	109.8	110.2	111.0	111.2	111.6	108.9
1971	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.1	114.2	114.8	114.5	114.6	114.3	114.1	113.8	113.9
1972	113.7	114.3	114.8	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.6	114.6	115.0	115.8	114.7
1973	116.3	117.8	119.0	120.2	122.1	123.0	123.5	124.7	132.4	139.0	145.8	148.5	127.7
1974	149.7	154.4	158.6	161.4	164.3	165.3	166.7	168.2	170.4				

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 10.--Wheat: Monthly average gross export prices and net costs to buyer at selected ports, 1973-74 1/

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Simple Average
	- - - - Cents per bushel - - - -												
	GULF PORTS: NO. 2 HARD RED WINTER, ORDINARY PROTEIN												
1973/74													
Export price	320	493	524	489	495	543	588	603	529	430	382	428	485
Payment rate	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net cost to buyer	320	493	524	489	495	543	588	603	529	430	382	428	485
1974/75													
Export price	460	456	464	522									
Payment rate	---	---	---	---									
Net cost to buyer	460	456	464	522									
	BALTIMORE: NO. 2 SOFT RED WINTER												
1973/74													
Export price	322	488	516	481	483	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	456	458
Payment rate	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net cost to buyer	322	488	516	481	483	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	456	458
1974/75													
Export price	452	447	458	523									
Payment rate	---	---	---	---									
Net cost to buyer	452	447	458	523									
	PORTLAND: NO. 2 WESTERN WHITE												
1973/74													
Export price	363	528	557	536	512	551	601	628	557	443	390	447	509
Payment rate	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net cost to buyer	363	528	557	536	512	551	601	628	557	443	390	447	509
1974/75													
Export price	479	466	468	532									
Payment rate	---	---	---	---									
Net cost to buyer	479	466	468	532									
	DULUTH: NO. 2 NORTHERN SPRING, 14% PROTEIN												
1973/74													
Export price	318	468	495	452	454	557	608	636	527	438	417	503	489
Payment rate	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net cost to buyer	318	468	495	452	454	557	608	636	527	438	417	503	489
1974/75													
Export price	526	503	512	568									
Payment rate	---	---	---	---									
Net cost to buyer	526	503	512	568									

1/ Export subsidies were reduced to zero on September 23, 1972. As of April 1, 1974 regulations covering export subsidy payments (GR 345-346-359) were revoked.

2/ No price quotes available.

Table 11.--Wheat: CCC operations, stock ownership, sales and dispositions at specified dates 1973-74 1/

Item	Price Support Operations		
	1973 crop as of		1974 crop as of
	September 30, 1973	June 30, 1974	September 30, 1974
	Million bushels		
Loans made	50.9	59.9	28.8
Loan repayments	18.2	59.8	3.9
Deliveries	---	---	---
Remaining under current loan	32.7	.1	24.9
	Stock Ownership		
	Million bushels		
CCC	189.9	18.9	12.5
Sealed under bond	2/	---	---
Reseal loan	13.2	.1	---
Remaining under current loan	32.7	.1	24.9
Total CCC and loans outstanding	235.8	19.1	37.4
Privately held ("free") stocks	1,221.3	229.9	1,509.0
Total stocks all positions	1,457.1	249.0	1,546.4
	Sales and Dispositions		
	July-September 1973	July-June 1973/74	July-September 1974
	Million bushels		
Statuatory Minimum Price 3/	1.3	11.3	6.8
Domestic	.1	1.0	.4
Export			
Donations	.9	5.2	.3
Total sales and dispositions	2.3	17.5	7.5

1/ July-September based on current operating reports, annual taken from fiscal reports.

2/ All sealed under bond wheat has been released without priority.

3/ Sales for unrestricted use at the minimum price, which is the market price or not less than the formula prices at designated terminals, or outside of designated terminals, plus monthly markups.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 12.--Wheat: Price support activity, cumulative, by months 1970-74 crops 1/

Item	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1970													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	126	160	194	213	221	226	241	244	248	251	254	254
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	42	60	75	87	106	122	138	152	163	167
Net under loan	"	126	160	152	153	146	139	135	122	110	99	91	87
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	-.02	.06	.16	.18	.20	.16	.15	.16	.14	.15	.18	.21
1971													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	77	134	252	318	343	359	409	420	427	434	437	438
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	6	14	27	44	71	91	135	182	207	227
Net under loan	"	77	134	246	304	316	315	338	329	292	252	230	211
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.09	.03	.01	.05	.06	.09	.08	.09	.09	.11	.13	.08
1972													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	59	78	104	122	130	135	141	142	143	143	143	143
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	39	45	51	61	78	87	97	106	119	128
Net under loan	"	59	78	65	77	79	74	63	55	46	37	24	15
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.07	.26	.48	.64	.72	1.13	1.13	.72	.81	.90	.90	1.18
1973													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	32	42	51	55	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Redeemed by farmers	"	3	14	18	21	25	32	56	58	59	60	60	60
Net under loan	"	29	28	33	34	33	28	4	2	1	3/	3/	3/
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	1.22	3.20	3.37	2.97	2.95	3.53	4.04	4.27	3.71	2.73	2.27	2.32
1974													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	14	22	29	31								
Redeemed by farmers	"	3/	2	4	8								
Net under loan	"	14	20	25	23								
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	2.67	2.87	2.95	3.48								

1/ Based on operating reports.
2/ Includes direct purchases.
3/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 13.--Wheat: Effective allotment, by States, 1974-75 1/

State	1974 National wheat allotment	1975 National wheat allotment
	- - - - Acres - - - -	
Alabama	49,819	43,441
Arizona	34,930	33,267
Arkansas	120,195	116,358
California	344,346	319,326
Colorado	2,579,970	2,508,715
Connecticut	205	186
Delaware	20,816	20,080
Florida	16,210	15,430
Georgia	112,470	95,078
Idaho	1,180,553	1,149,191
Illinois	1,543,130	1,504,043
Indiana	1,116,019	1,075,690
Iowa	96,532	95,005
Kansas	10,731,096	10,538,594
Kentucky	190,292	183,198
Louisiana	32,699	31,981
Maine	205	149
Maryland	118,646	109,359
Massachusetts	98	93
Michigan	1,003,368	915,823
Minnesota	976,654	957,785
Mississippi	51,834	50,738
Missouri	1,419,757	1,323,700
Montana	3,982,524	3,915,032
Nebraska	3,142,238	3,083,087
Nevada	13,746	13,046
New Jersey	37,554	34,563
New Mexico	468,173	450,670
New York	269,086	235,222
North Carolina	346,103	318,519
North Dakota	7,488,667	7,385,172
Ohio	1,403,262	1,332,045
Oklahoma	4,925,856	4,809,426
Oregon	823,632	802,742
Pennsylvania	415,746	367,890
Rhode Island	29	15
South Carolina	158,461	138,304
South Dakota	2,776,323	2,724,687
Tennessee	149,379	133,006
Texas	4,047,325	3,939,347
Utah	282,880	273,519
Vermont	322	295
Virginia	212,344	191,792
Washington	1,993,433	1,954,381
West Virginia	19,078	15,926
Wisconsin	41,346	38,791
Wyoming	262,647	252,035
National Reserve		
Total allotment 2/	55,000,000	53,496,742

1/ Includes an allowance for small farms. 2/ Represents the acreage needed with average yields to produce enough wheat for estimated domestic use and exports.

Table 14.--Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent): Exports by type of transaction and program, United States, annual 1968-73

Program	Year beginning July					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 1/
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -					
Commercial						
Cash and CCC Credit 2/	241,663	276,807	401,715	315,477	991,411	1,092,162
Barter	51,541	60,047	91,896	79,413	58,020	87
Total	293,204	336,854	493,611	394,890	1,049,431	1,092,249
PL 480						
Long-term credit						
Foreign currency	82,206	69,447	46,970	22,686	---	---
Dollars	111,818	154,697	144,056	153,593	88,484	26,224
Total	194,024	224,144	191,026	176,279	88,484	26,224
Donations						
Government	38,008	33,663	33,395	43,199	27,493	4,841
World food	---	---	---	---	8,412	5,856
Voluntary relief	17,202	11,423	18,537	17,417	12,559	8,459
Total	55,210	45,086	51,932	60,616	48,464	19,156
Other 3/	1,736	---	966	754	-86	11,074
Total exports 4/	544,174	606,084	737,535	632,539	1,186,293	1,148,703

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unassisted sales as well as those with government assistance in the form of (1) export payments in cash and (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods.

3/ Agency for International Development and predecessor agencies. Includes various country relief programs authorized by Congress.

4/ Includes bulgar, rolled wheat, meal and groats, wheat flour, semolina, and macaroni products in terms of wheat. This data is also adjusted for transhipments of United States wheat through Canada.

Foreign Development and Trade Division, ERS.

Table 15.--Wheat and Flour: U.S. exports by country of destination, fiscal years, 1973-74

Destination	July-June 1972-73				July-June 1973-74			
	Wheat 1/	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat 1/	Flour 2/	Total	
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	3/	21	21	1	3/	20	20	1
Mexico	24,581	7	24,588	669	25,850	21	25,871	704
Costa Rica	2,656	64	2,720	74	2,043	24	2,067	56
El Salvador	2,262	49	2,311	63	2,370	26	2,396	65
Guatemala	2,270	175	2,445	67	1,740	108	1,848	50
Other Central America	4,824	688	5,512	150	4,220	490	4,710	128
Dominican Republic	2,601	152	2,753	75	3,840	90	3,930	107
Haiti	74	87	161	4	1,073	125	1,198	33
Jamaica	1,683	1,297	2,980	81	2,133	1,462	3,595	98
Trinidad and Tobago	2,788	89	2,877	78	2,243	267	2,510	68
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	540	301	841	23	418	738	1,156	32
Argentina	--	--	--	--	18,110	--	18,110	493
Bolivia	752	57	809	22	1,765	1,549	3,314	90
Brazil	43,973	812	44,785	1,219	57,018	285	57,303	1,560
Chile	334	296	630	17	21,751	286	22,037	600
Colombia	10,215	782	10,997	299	14,839	2,495	17,334	472
Ecuador	4,534	210	4,744	129	5,372	192	5,564	151
Guyana	1,736	14	1,750	48	1,875	44	1,919	52
Peru	20,524	172	20,696	563	17,660	333	17,993	490
Surinam	352	104	456	12	372	325	697	19
Uruguay	4,364	4	4,368	119	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	23,569	46	23,615	643	22,266	32	22,298	607
Other South America	1	40	41	1	--	27	27	1
Total	154,633	5,467	160,100	4,357	206,958	8,939	215,897	5,877
Western Europe:								
EC:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,632	--	6,632	180	6,376	--	6,376	174
France	7,908	--	7,908	215	4,693	--	4,693	128
Germany, West	23,586	--	23,586	642	8,284	1	8,285	225
Italy	10,148	--	10,148	276	17,428	--	17,428	474
Netherlands	39,894	282	40,176	1,093	31,555	317	31,872	867
Total	88,168	282	88,450	2,406	68,336	318	68,654	1,868
Other West Europe:								
Iceland	8	315	323	9	--	581	581	16
Norway	4,817	3	4,820	131	3,707	6	3,713	101
Portugal	4,365	16	4,381	119	7,560	8	7,568	206
Spain	2	--	2	4/	790	--	790	21
Switzerland	5,553	--	5,553	151	4,103	--	4,103	112
United Kingdom	23,800	6	23,806	648	22,377	1	22,378	609
Others	5,454	52	5,506	150	8,623	86	8,709	237
Total	43,999	392	44,391	1,208	47,160	682	47,842	1,302
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	22,407	--	22,407	610	18,698	--	18,698	509
Romania	1,051	--	1,051	29	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	12,566	2	12,568	342	12,562	6	12,568	342
Others	6,565	--	6,565	179	--	--	--	--
Total	42,589	2	42,591	1,160	31,260	6	31,266	851
Total Europe	174,756	676	175,432	4,774	146,756	1,006	147,762	4,021
U.S.S.R.	347,895	--	347,895	9,468	100,138	--	100,138	2,725
Asia:								
Bangladesh	31,899	--	31,899	868	26,819	1	26,820	730
China, Peoples Republic of	21,731	--	21,731	591	117,222	--	117,222	3,190
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	18,295	--	18,295	498	31,192	6	31,198	849
Cyprus	1,436	84	1,520	41	2,073	15	2,088	57
Hong Kong	1,923	21	1,944	53	2,785	68	2,853	78
India	18,046	335	18,381	500	59,330	191	59,521	1,620
Indonesia	17,456	726	18,182	495	11,415	151	11,566	315
Iran	18,482	2	18,484	503	21,470	4	21,474	584
Israel	12,955	2,356	15,311	417	14,969	1,517	16,486	449
Japan	124,812	7	124,819	3,397	112,689	4	112,693	3,067
Jordan	3	3,373	3,376	92	2,167	452	2,619	71
Khmer Republic	533	618	1,151	31	906	--	906	25
Korea, Republic of	55,477	4,071	59,548	1,621	56,927	1,423	58,350	1,588
Lebanon	2,638	479	3,117	85	3,176	2,266	5,442	148
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	36,054	80	36,134	983	19,804	198	20,002	544
Philippines	15,632	1,091	16,723	455	12,893	1,236	14,129	385
Saudi Arabia	1,029	4,792	5,821	158	610	5,058	5,668	154
Sri Lanka	--	7,387	7,387	201	--	3,450	3,450	94
Syrian Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	--	1,128	1,128	31	11,685	400	12,085	329
Vietnam, South	7,506	1,613	9,119	248	4,368	--	4,368	119
Others	3,652	357	4,009	109	23,593	723	24,316	661
Total	389,559	28,520	418,079	11,377	536,093	17,163	553,256	15,057
Africa:								
Algeria	15,740	--	15,740	428	38,418	--	38,418	1,046
Ghana	2,531	42	2,573	70	1,740	1	1,741	47
Guinea	--	655	655	18	--	262	262	7
Morocco	9,858	2,915	12,773	348	19,527	2,484	22,011	599
Nigeria	12,618	7	12,625	344	13,503	23	13,526	368
South Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	333	39	372	10
Sierra Leone	1,067	2	1,069	29	1,206	12	1,218	33
Tunisia	1,872	763	2,635	72	4,586	475	5,061	138
Zaire	709	160	869	24	1,695	--	1,695	46
Others	16,225	657	16,882	459	35,732	4,273	40,005	1,088
Total	60,620	5,201	65,821	1,792	116,740	7,569	124,309	3,382
Oceania	--	161	161	4	1	186	187	5
World Total	1,127,463	40,025	1,167,488	31,772	1,106,686	34,863	1,141,549	31,067
Other Products	14,676	--	14,676	399	7,900	--	7,900	215
Grand Total	1,142,139	40,025	1,182,164	32,171	1,114,586	34,863	1,149,449	31,282

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service
Grain and Feed Division-FCA
November 1974

Source: Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, average 1960-64 and 1965-69, annual 1971-74

Crop year	Supply			Disappearance	
	Beginning carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic	Exports including flour
	Million bushels				
Year beginning July 1	United States				
Average					
1960-64	1,228	1,222	2,455	605	721
1965-69	627	1,437	2,066	721	705
1971	731	1,618	2,350	855	632
1972	863	1,545	2,409	784	1,186
1973 3/	439	1,711	2,154	756	1,149
1974 4/	249	1,781	2,032	688-738	1,100-1,000
Year beginning August 1	Canada				
Average					
1960-64	509	538	1,047	149	406
1965-69	604	678	1,282	162	417
1971	734	530	1,264	176	504
1972	584	533	1,117	175	577
1973 3/	365	605	970	171	420
1974 4/	379	492	871	181	415
Year beginning December 1	Australia				
Average					
1960-64	29	305	334	78	234
1965-69	88	387	475	97	242
1971	134	313	447	98	291
1972	58	236	294	115	158
1973 3/	21	439	460	117	279
1974 4/	64	404	468	117	331
Year beginning December 1	Argentina				
Average					
1960-64	36	263	299	135	113
1965-69	37	238	279	152	109
1971	25	209	234	160	60
1972	14	254	285	161	114
1973 3/	10	246	256	165	73
1974 4/	18	239	257	168	73

1/ From previous crops for the U.S. and Canada farm stocks are included; net changes in farm stocks for Australia and Argentina are reflected in domestic disappearance.

2/ Supply for U.S. includes imports. Australian and Argentine imports are generally insignificant, with exception of 1972 for Argentina.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Estimated.

Compiled from records of Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 17.--Wheat: Rotterdam, c.i.f., quotations for cargoes/parcels in nearest shipment position, by months, 1971-74

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Simple average
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -												
	Canadian No. 1 CWRS 14 - 1/												
1971	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.96	2.00	2.01	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.98
1972	1.97	1.99	2.54	2.73	2.76	2.87	3.15	3.14	3.12	3.18	3.30	3.90	2.89
1973	4.54	2/5.50	6.20	6.07	5.58	6.04	6.41	6.51	6.74	5.63	5.10	5.32	5.80
1974	5.78	5.75	5.77	6.44									
	United States No. 2 Hard Winter, 12%												
1971	1.80	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.79	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.76
1972	1.76	1.78	2.27	2.54	2.53	2.97	2.98	2.67	2.67	2.79	3.09	3.52	2.63
1973	3.97	5.24	5.48	5.27	5.45	6.25	6.26	6.32	6.12	4.99	4.50	4.96	5.40
1974	5.19	5.27	5.53	6.25									
	United States Dark Northern Spring, 15%												
1971	1.97	1.97	1.98	2.00	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.99	1.94	1.98
1972	1.93	1.97	2.33	2.52	2.50	2.87	3.18	2.97	2.80	2.90	3.23	3/3.58	2.73
1973	3.92	5.34	5.46	5.23	5.41	6.29	6.42	6.29	6.08	5.06	4.84	5.26	5.47
1974	5.68	5.53	5.63	6.34									

1/ Prior to September 1971 Canada No. 2 Manitoba.
2/ Effective August 1973 - Canadian Western Spring Wheat (CWRS)--No. 1--13.5 protein.
3/ Effective June 1973, 14 percent.

Compiled from International Wheat Council data by Grain and Feed Division, FAS.

Table 18.--Wheat: World trade, production and stocks for 1971/72, 1972/73, 1973/74, and projected levels for 1974/75, years beginning July 1

Country or region	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (prel.)	Projection for 1974/75 as of Sept. 19	Projection for 1974/75 as of Oct. 31
	- - - - Million metric tons - - - -				
Exports:					
Canada	15.8	15.6	11.7	11.6	10.5
Australia	8.7	5.5	5.4	9.0	9.0
Argentina	1.3	3.3	1.0	3.0	2.7
Sub-total	25.8	24.4	18.1	23.6	22.2
W. Europe	8.7	12.9	12.5	13.0	14.5
(Excluding intra EC 9)	(4.7)	(7.3)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(7.5)
USSR	5.8	1.3	5.0	5.0	4.5
All Others	1.4	2.7	1.8	.7	1.5
Total non U.S.	41.7	41.3	37.4	42.3	42.7
USA 1/	16.9	31.8	31.0	25.6	28.3
World total	58.6	73.1	68.4	67.9	*71.0
(World total excluding intra EC 9)	(54.6)	(67.5)	(61.9)	(59.9)	(64.0)
Imports:					
W. Europe	12.2	13.6	12.9	14.0	13.2
(Excluding intra EC 9)	(8.2)	(8.0)	(6.4)	(6.0)	(6.2)
Japan	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
E. Europe	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.1
China, People's Rep. of	3.0	5.3	5.9	7.0	7.0
USSR	3.4	14.9	4.4	.5	3.5
All Others	29.8	29.2	34.6	35.8	37.6
World total	58.6	73.1	68.4	67.9	71.0
(World total excluding intra EC 9)	(54.6)	(67.5)	(61.9)	(59.9)	(64.0)
Production: 2/					
Canada	14.4	14.5	16.5	14.2	13.4
Australia	8.5	6.4	12.0	11.5	11.0
Argentina	5.7	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.5
W. Europe	51.4	51.4	50.7	53.2	55.3
USSR	98.8	86.0	109.7	90.0	90.0
E. Europe	30.2	30.6	31.6	33.2	33.9
India	23.8	26.4	24.9	22.5	22.5
All other foreign	65.6	70.9	68.3	70.7	70.6
Total foreign	298.4	293.1	320.4	302.8	303.2
USA	44.0	42.0	46.6	48.8	48.5
World total	342.4	335.1	367.0	351.6	351.7
Consumption: 3/					
USA	23.2	21.4	20.6	21.5	19.7
USSR 4/	98.4	99.6	100.1	87.5	93.0
All other foreign	219.7	236.9	241.1	246.2	246.1
World total	341.3	357.9	361.8	355.2	*358.8
Stocks, ending: 3/					
World total	73.5	50.7	55.9	52.7	*48.8

1/ Includes transhipments through Canadian ports, excludes products other than flour.

2/ Production data includes all harvests occurring within the July-June year shown, except that small grain crops from the early-harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward"; i.e.; the May 1972 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern USA are actually included in "1972-73" accounting period which begins July 1, 1972.

3/ Consumption and stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. Stocks data are not available for the USSR, the People's Republic of China and parts of Eastern Europe, but the world total has been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR.

4/ Includes estimated waste due to excess moisture and foreign material.

* U.S. and world total trade, consumption and ending stocks are based on the mid-point of estimated ranges for U.S. wheat consumption and exports.

Table 19.--Wheat: World wheat supply and distribution, marketing years 1965-74 1/

Year	Area Harvested	Yield	Beginning Stocks 2/	Production	Total Exports	Consumption Total 3/
	Million Ha.	Qu./Ha.	- - - - Million metric tons - - - -			
1965/66	216.4	12.2	70.4	263.4	61.1	282.2
1966/67	214.8	14.1	51.6	303.9	57.3	279.0
1967/68	219.3	13.4	76.5	293.4	53.1	288.3
1968/69	224.5	14.5	81.6	325.3	50.0	300.5
1969/70	217.7	14.1	106.4	306.2	55.3	319.0
1970/71	206.0	15.0	93.6	309.5	56.3	330.7
1971/72	211.6	16.2	72.4	342.4	56.0	341.3
1972/73 4/	208.5	16.1	73.5	335.1	72.3	357.9
1973/74 5/	218.0	16.8	50.7	367.0	71.4	361.8
1974/75 5/	222.2	15.8	55.9 48.8	351.7	71.4	358.8

1/ Data in this table are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years, and will therefore differ from July-June data appearing elsewhere in this report.
2/ Stocks data are only for selected countries and exclude such important countries as USSR, the People's Republic of China, and part of Eastern Europe for which stocks data are not available; the aggregate stocks levels have, however, been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in USSR grain stocks.
3/ For countries for which stock data are not available, or for which no adjustments have been made for year-to-year changes, consumption estimates assume a constant stock level.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Estimated.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 20.--Wheat: World wheat and flour trade (grain equivalent), year beginning July, 1965-74 1/

Region and country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Prelim. 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974
	- - - - Million metric tons - - - -									
Exports										
Canada	14.9	14.8	8.9	8.7	9.0	12.6	15.8	15.6	11.7	10.5
Australia	5.6	6.9	7.0	5.4	7.4	9.5	8.7	5.5	5.4	9.0
Argentina	7.9	3.1	1.4	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	3.3	1.0	2.7
Sub-total	28.4	24.8	17.3	16.8	18.5	23.7	25.8	24.4	18.1	22.2
West Europe	6.9	5.8	7.7	9.3	11.1	6.5	8.7	12.9	12.5	14.5
East Europe	.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	.9	.7	.9	1.3	1.0
USSR	2.6	4.4	5.3	5.8	6.4	7.2	5.8	1.3	5.0	4.5
Other	1.1	.7	.7	.6	.8	.4	.7	1.8	.5	.5
Total non-U.S.	39.9	37.4	33.3	34.5	38.1	38.7	41.7	41.3	37.4	42.7
United States	23.4	20.0	20.2	14.7	16.5	19.8	16.9	31.8	31.0	28.3
Total	63.3	57.4	53.5	49.2	54.6	58.5	58.6	73.1	68.4	71.0
Imports										
Japan	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6
West Europe	11.8	10.9	10.3	12.8	12.7	13.8	12.2	13.6	12.9	13.2
East Europe	7.2	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.7	6.7	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.1
USSR	8.5	3.1	1.5	.2	1.1	.5	3.4	14.9	4.4	3.5
China, People's Rep. of	6.3	5.0	4.2	3.5	5.1	3.7	3.0	5.3	5.9	7.0
Sub-total	37.3	28.7	24.9	25.0	28.0	29.5	28.8	43.9	33.8	33.4
Africa 2/	3.9	6.0	5.6	3.7	3.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.7
Latin America 3/	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.5	6.2	6.6	6.0
West Asia 4/	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	4.6	2.1	3.7	5.3
South Asia 5/	9.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.8	8.1	10.2
Other Asia 6/	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9
Others	6.4	5.6	5.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.5
Total	63.3	57.4	53.5	49.2	54.6	58.5	58.6	73.1	68.4	71.0

1/ Data include intra-EC-9 trade, but exclude products other than flour in grain equivalent; U.S. data also adjusted for transhipments through Canada.
2/ Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, and Tunisia.
3/ Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.
4/ Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey.
5/ Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
6/ Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

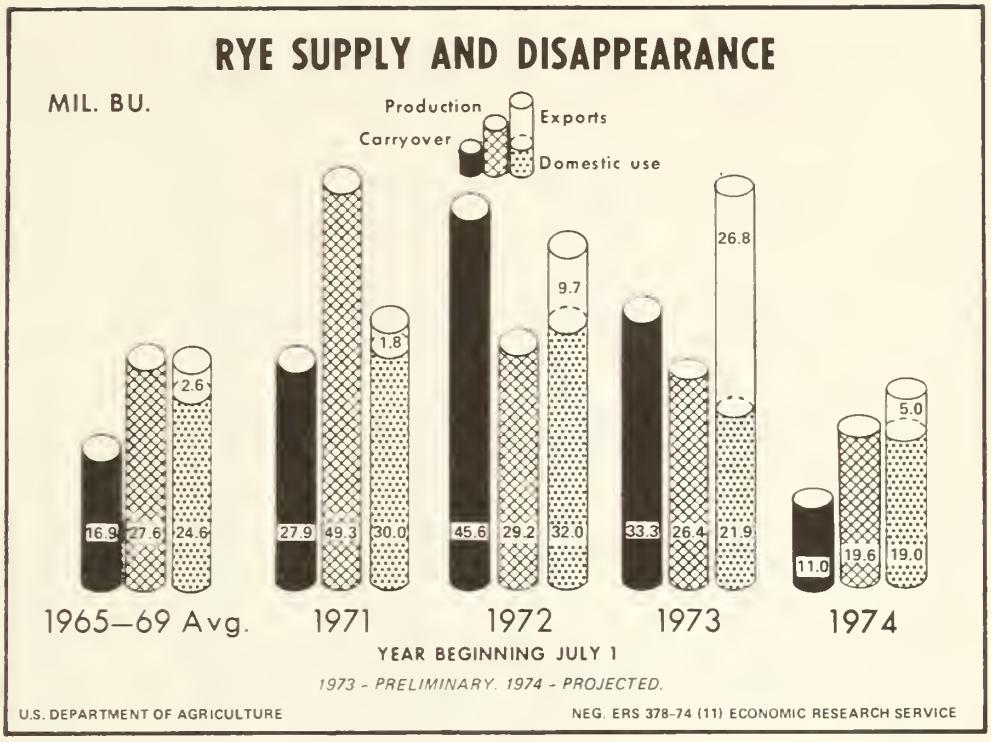


Table 21--Rye: Supply, distribution and prices, average 1965-69, annual 1972-74

Item	Year beginning July			
	Average 1965-69	1972	1973 1/	1974 2/
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -			
Supply				
Carryover on July 1	16.9	45.6	33.3	11.0
Production	27.6	29.2	26.4	19.6
Imports	1.2	.2	3/	.2
Total	45.7	75.0	59.7	30.8
Domestic disappearance				
Food	5.4	5.2	6.2	5.0
Seed	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.5
Industry	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.5
Feed (Residual) 4/	9.0	18.3	8.4	7.0
Total	24.6	32.0	21.9	19.0
Exports	2.6	9.7	26.8	5.0
Total disappearance	27.2	41.7	48.7	24.0
Ending carryover June 30	18.5	33.3	11.0	6.8
Privately owned--"Free"	(7.4)	(13.9)	(8.3)	
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -			
National average loan rate	1.02	.89	.89	.89
Price received by farmers	1.03	.96	1.81	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected. Imports and distribution items are partly estimated.
3/ Insignificant. 4/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

Table 22.--Rye: U.S. supply and disappearance, average 1965-69, by quarters, 1971-74

Year and quarter	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic					Total disappearance	Ending stocks
						Food	Seed	Industry	Feed 1/	Total		
	1,000 bushels											
Average 1965-69												
July-Sept.	16,901	27,644	247	44,792	756	1,369	2,581	871	3,992	8,813	9,569	35,223
Oct.-Dec.	35,223		284	35,507	491	1,410	2,581	1,196	2,153	7,340	7,831	27,676
Jan.-Mar.	27,676		179	27,855	316	1,400	281	1,374	1,184	4,239	4,555	23,300
Apr.-June	23,300		452	23,752	998	1,223	168	1,111	1,696	4,198	5,196	18,556
Season	16,901	27,644	1,162	45,707	2,561	5,402	5,611	4,552	9,025	24,590	27,151	18,556
1971/72												
July-Sept.	27,876	49,288	131	77,295	1,604	1,380	2,421	544	6,576	10,921	12,525	64,770
Oct.-Dec.	64,770		110	64,880	143	1,363	2,420	816	5,518	10,117	10,260	54,620
Jan.-Mar.	54,620		---	54,620	4	1,334	263	997	2,690	5,284	5,288	49,332
Apr.-June	49,332		---	49,332	---	1,134	158	709	1,697	3,698	3,698	45,634
Season	27,876	49,288	241	77,405	1,751	5,211	5,262	3,066	16,481	30,020	31,771	45,634
1972/73												
July-Sept.	45,634	29,183	154	74,971	17	1,178	2,448	353	9,049	13,028	13,045	61,926
Oct.-Dec.	61,926		---	61,926	174	1,225	2,447	780	3,328	7,780	7,954	53,972
Jan.-Mar.	53,972		---	53,972	1,174	1,314	266	993	1,460	4,033	5,207	48,765
Apr.-June	48,765		---	48,765	8,352	1,500	160	1,033	4,450	7,143	15,495	33,270
Season	45,634	29,183	154	74,971	9,717	5,217	5,321	3,159	18,287	31,984	41,701	33,270
1973/74												
July-Sept.	33,270	26,398	---	59,668	12,116	1,537	2,255	449	6,425	10,666	22,782	36,886
Oct.-Dec.	36,886		---	36,886	9,911	1,599	2,255	624	1,037	5,515	15,426	21,460
Jan.-Mar.	21,460		1	21,461	142	1,654	245	712	765	3,376	3,518	17,943
Apr.-June	17,943		2/	17,943	4,671	1,421	147	574	127	2,269	6,940	11,003
Season	33,270	26,398	1	59,669	26,840	6,211	4,902	2,359	8,354	21,826	48,666	11,003
1974/75												
July-Sept. 3/	11,003	19,616	18	30,637	1,731	1,460	2,070	300	4,277	8,107	9,838	20,799
Oct.-Dec.												
Jan.-Mar.												
Apr.-June												
Season												

1/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

2/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

3/ Partly estimated.

Table 23.--Rye: Farm and cash prices, by selected States and markets, 1973-74

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Season average 1/
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -												
Colorado													
1973/74	1.36	1.70	1.86	1.94	1.95	2.05	2.18	2.25	2.10	1.87	1.90	1.81	1.80
1974/75	1.97	2.42	2.58	2.60									
Georgia													
1973/74	2.20	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.50	2.40	2.60	2.30
1974/75	2.60	2.70	2.65	2.70									
Kansas													
1973/74	1.19	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.67	1.82	1.89	1.90	1.79	1.63	1.58	1.65	1.55
1974/75	1.80	2.14	2.30	2.28									
Minnesota													
1973/74	1.18	1.82	2.19	2.22	2.03	2.41	2.93	2.82	2.81	1.79	1.74	2.11	1.85
1974/75	2.53	2.58	2.66	2.69									
Nebraska													
1973/74	1.25	1.60	1.70	1.78	1.77	1.83	1.95	2.00	2.07	1.80	1.70	1.76	1.55
1974/75	1.95	2.28	2.53	2.62									
North Dakota													
1973/74	1.09	1.82	2.19	2.20	2.00	2.43	3.05	2.84	2.90	1.75	1.75	2.10	2.00
1974/75	2.50	2.61	2.64	2.70									
South Dakota													
1973/74	1.06	1.70	2.20	2.15	2.01	2.44	3.06	2.86	2.88	1.75	1.67	2.04	1.80
1974/75	2.45	2.50	2.60	2.63									
U.S. average farm													
1973/74	1.35	1.78	2.12	2.14	2.06	2.32	2.74	2.64	2.66	1.82	1.73	2.19	1.81
1974/75	2.37	2.54	2.66	2.70									
Minneapolis No. 2													
1973/74	1.60	2.17	2.79	2.65	2.46	2.86	3.44	3.38	3.16	2.21	2.09	2.57	2.62
1974/75	2.97	2.89	3.07	3.25									
Winnipeg No. 3 Canadian Western													
1973/74	2.52	2.72	3.24	2.70	2.55	3.02	3.48	3.25	3.08	2.47	2.40	2.82	2.85
1974/75	2.96	2.77	2.86										

1/ Includes allowance for loans outstanding and purchases by the Government valued at the average loan and purchase rate. Simple average for Minneapolis No. 2 and Winnipeg No. 3.

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